The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XVI. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1904. NO. 14

LOCAL NOTES.

—*The Smart Set* magazine will entertain you.

—Prices on all evaporated fruits at cost at O'Connors.

—Have you read that very interesting magazine, *The Smart Set*?

—M. L. Neice and son Howard spent Friday in Harrisburg.

—J. J. Armento, of Harrisburg, was a Sunday visitor to Mapleton.

—The P. R. R. trackmen were put on eight-hour days last Thursday.

—Price on full cream cheese lower than for years. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—Real enjoyment is had when reading that clever magazine, *The Smart Set*.

—D. F. McConahy, of Uniontown, is visiting his mother and sister in Mapleton.

—Miss Cora Bradley, of Clay township, visited among friends in this place last week.

—Mrs. H. L. Robley, and daughter of Altoona, are visiting among friends in Mapleton.

—Remember Golden Link flour is the best. Every sack guaranteed. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—Children's Day exercises will be held in the U. B. church next Sunday morning at ten o'clock.

—Mrs. Newton Smith and son, of Mount Union, spent last Wednesday with B. B. Shore's family.

—John Dougherty and family, of Altoona, are spending a few days with J. C. Griffin and wife.

—Harry Smith's show exhibited in Mapleton Thursday and Friday evenings and was well attended.

—Jacob H. Miller who is employed at Altoona spent Saturday and Sunday with his family in Mapleton.

—A. J. Hertzler, of Philadelphia, is visiting at the home of his sister, Mrs. S. P. Stubbs, in this place.

—Mrs. Rebecca E. Rex, of McVeytown, spent a few hours amoung her many Mapleton friends last Friday.

—Mrs. Minnie Palmer, of Mount Union, spent Sunday at the home of George Palmer and wife in Mapleton.

—Fresh meat, butter, eggs, old meats—country and city cured—and ice for sale at J. B. McClain's meat market.

—Miss Minerva Wilson, of Philadelphia, is spending a few weeks' vacation at the home of her parents in this place.

—Elliott Hydecker on Monday moved from Union township to the rooms in the Juniata House vacated by S. S. Barnett.

—John Koons and wife, of Lewistown, were visitors at the home of Mrs. Henrietta McDonald during a portion of last week.

—Lawrence Trotter and family, of Altoona, spent a couple days of the past week with Mrs. Elizabeth Long in this place.

—Mrs. John H. Stever and two children, of Burnham, are visiting among friends and former neighbors in Hare's valley.

—A full line of drugs and patent medicines. Dollar bottles of standard remedies for eighty-five cents. Other sizes in proportion. Shapiro Bros.

—Edward Foster attended the Christian Endeavor convention at Shy Beaver last week, being a delegate from the Mapleton Presbyterian society.

—On account of so many shopmen having been suspended in Altoona, the force of clerks in the Twelfth street offices has been considerably reduced.

—J. Wesley Wright, of Henderson township, and his sister Mrs. Simpson, of Mill Creek, visited their mother, Mrs. Rachel Wright, last Sunday.

—Rev. H. K. Bower, pastor of the Mount Union Baptist congregation, was a visitor to Mapleton last Wednesday. He is preparing to build a church at Mount Union.

—Mrs. W. T. Stevens and two daughters, of Bellwood, and Miss Mabel Morningstar, of Huntingdon, were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Samnel W. McDonald during the past week.

—S. S. Barnett, who on 13th inst. had his wife removed to the Altoona hospital, on Saturday made sale of his household effects, and with his children went to Miller township where he will spend the summer.

—The bass fishermen who opened the season have nearly all returned empty handed. But that is not strange, as there are very few bass in the Juniata river any more. The river will be stocked with bass in the near future by the League of American Sportsmen.—*Altoona Tribune.*

—Mrs. Peter Curry, of Altoona, came to Mapleton last Friday to visit her children. She has not been in good health for the past two years and Saturday night she had an apoplectic stroke. Sunday her condition was considered critical but at this writing is somewhat improved.

—A birthday surprise party was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John D. McDonald at Bridgeport last Saturday evening, it being in honor of the eighteenth birthday of their daughter Miss Ada. A number of young people from Mapleton attended the gathering and a very pleasant evening was spent.

—Dr. S. L. McCarthy, of Altoona, was in Mapleton Sunday on professional business. A quarter of a century ago the doctor was located at Mill Creek and at that time had an extensive practice in Mapleton. Professionally, socially and as a friend of liberal education the doctor is quite prominent in the Mountain city.

—A general reduction in all kinds of goods at our store. The stock is the largest and best selected ever brought to Mapleton. Watch for the general announcement to be made within the next week. There are bargains in every department. We want to buy a large quantity of wool and will pay highest market price for same. Come and see us. Shapiro Bros.

—A Montgomery county judge has rendered an important decision—of especial interest to girls. He has declared that it was not an offense for a girl to sit on her lover's lap, and in charging the jury said: "If every girl in Montgomery county, who sits upon her lover's lap, were to be judged of ill-repute, we should have to blush for our own county." "That judge is all right."—*Milton Evening Standard.*

—The Indiana farmers are worried, same as in other localities, by their failure to find farm help. This advertisement appeared in a coutny paper recently: "Farm help wanted. Wages will be $6 a day. Breakfast served in bed. Working hours from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. All heavy work will be done by the boss. Cigars furnished free. Any hand working the entire season can have the farm. Apply at once."

—Childrens Day services were held last Sunday morning in the Presbyterian church. The church was filled to its utmost capacity and a splendid programme was excellently rendered. The children had been carefully drilled and the result showed in the manner in which they acquitted themselves. The church at present being without a pastor, by request of the superintendent, Rev. J. H. Ake on this occasion acted as pastor.

—A telegram from Patterson says: "Passengers coming into this town on the Pennsylvania railroad alight at Mifflin station, step off the depot platform and are in Patterson, walk up the main street and across the river bridge and are in Mifflintown. The station is Mifflin, the town is Patterson and the county seat adjoining is Mifflintown. This has been a source of embarrassment to the citizens of the two towns, of confusion to visitors and a general stumbling block to the community. On July 1 all this will be changed. The town of Patterson will be no more and Mifflin will take it place. After that the station and town on this side of the river will be known as Mifflin, while the county seat on the east bank will retain its present name of Mifflintown."

—The Port Royal *Times* says: About 3 o'clock on Saturday morning of last week Charles E. Russel heard a peculiar noise emanating from the back yard, Supposing it was made by a cat, he gave it no concern. The noise continued and about 4.30 o'clock he heard something trying to open the screen door on the kitchen. Getting up Mr. Russel hurried down stairs without waiting to dress and on opening the kitchen door to his utter amazement saw a little boy standing there in his night clothes and barefooted. It was a son of John H. Reynolds, and he plead to get into Mr. Russell's house, stating that his friends were in there. He was advised to go home and he did so. Mr. R. followed, soon after and found that the lad had gotten up out of a sick bed in the after part of the night, he and another little brother being seriously ill with typhoid fever, and wandered away from home, his parents not knowing that he had been out of the house, as he was standing by his bed when they went to his room at 6 o'clock. It will be a miracle if this experience does not end the boy's life, as the temperature was very chilly and foggy, being only 42 degrees above zero.

—Hon. William C. Smith died at his home in Everett at four o'clock last Thursday morning. He was a native of Bedford county and was aged 58 years. In early life he taught school and while a youug man studied law and was admitted to practice at the Bedford county bar in 1870. He continued the practice of his profession until 1882 when he and John Lutz founded the Bedford *Republican*. In 1884 they bought the Bedford *Inquirer* and consolidated the two papers. In 1889 he bought the Everett *Press*. He was elected to the legislature in 1892 and was re-elected in 1894 and 1896. A few years ago he was appointed to investigate and recommend proposed rural free delivery mail routes in Western Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Reformed church and of several secret organizations. The funeral occurred at Everett Saturday afternoon.

PENNSYLVANIA CHAUTAUQUA.

Reduced Rates to Mt. Gretna via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the Pennsylvania Chautauqua, to be held at Mt. Gretna, Pa., July 1 to August 5, 1904, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell special excursion tickets from New York, Philadelphia, Chestnut Hill, Phoenixville, Wilmington, Perryville, Frederick, Md., Washington, D. C., East Liberty, Butler, Indiana, Connellsville, Bedford, Clearfield, Martinsburg, Bellefonte, Waterford, Canandaigua, Wilkesbarre, Tomhicken, Mt. Carmel, Lykens, and principal intermediate points, to Mt. Gretna and return at reduced rates. Tickets will be sold June 25 to August 5, inclusive, and will be good to return until August 16, inclusive. For specific rates, consult ticket agent. 6-22-2t

Worst of All Expetiences.

Can anything be worse than to feel that every minute will be your last? Such was the experience of Mrs. S. H. Newson, Decatur, Ala. "For three years," she writes, "I endured insufferable pain from indigestion, stomach and bowel trouble. Death seemed inevitable when doctors and all remedies failed. At length I was induced to try Electric Bitters and the result was miraculous. I improved at once and now I'm completely recovered." For Liver, Kidney, Stomach and Bowel troubles Electric Bitters is the only medicine. Only 50c. It's guaranteed by Wright & Dell.

REEUCED RATES TO ST. LOUIS

Via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account Democratic National Convention,

For the benefit of those desiring to attend the Democratic National Convention, to be held at St. Louis, July 6, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell round-trip tickets to St. Louis, from all stations on its lines, from July 2 to 5, inclusive, good returning, leaving St. Louis not later than fifteen days, including date of sale, on date of validation by Joint Agent at St. Louis, at rate of *single fare for the round trip*. For specific information concerning rates and time of trains, consult nearest ticket agent. 6-22-2t

Startling Evidence.

Fresh testimony in great quantity is constantly coming in, declaring Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds to be unequaled. A recent expression from T. J. McFarland, Bentorville, Va., serves as example. He writes: "I had Bronchitis for three years and doctored all the time without being benefited. Then I began taking Dr. King's New Discovery, and a few bottles wholly cured me." Equally effective in curing all Lung and Throat troubles, Consumption, Pneumonia and Grip. Guaranteed by Wright & Dell. Trial bottles free, regular sizes 50c, and $1.00.

REDUCED RATES TO INDIANAPOLIS

Via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account Prohibition National Convention.

For the benefit of those desiring to attend the Prohibition National Convention, to be held at Indianapolis, June 28 to 30, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell round-trip tickets to Indianapolis, from all stations on its lines, June 26 and 27, good returning, leaving Indianapolis not later than July 15, at rate of *single fare for the round trip*. For specific information concerning rates and time of trains, consult nearest ticket agent. 6-15-2t

Driven to Desperation.

Living at an out of the way place, remote from civilization, a family is often driven to desperation in case of accident, resulting in Burns, Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers, etc. Lay in a supply of Bucklen's Arnica Salve. It's the best on earth. 25c at Wright & Dell store.

Taxes for 1904.

J. H. Nale, clerk to the County Commissioners, has prepared the following tabulated statement, showing the amount of county, state and dog tax to be paid by the several townships and boroughs of Huntingdon county this year:

	County.	State.	Dog.
Alexandria	$1015 77	$ 195 23	$ 17 50
Brady	2722 79	116 03	83 00
Barree	1548 93	47 97	56 25
B. T. City	528 95	73 93	26 75
Carbon	2287 05	2 64	79 25
Coalmont	233 05	5 18	24 25
Cromwell	1893 70	26 33	115 25
Cass	1065 73	31 94	66 00
Cassville	364 88	69 42	17 75
Clay	1316 64	21 56	75 50
Dudley	524 70	18 19	29 00
Dublin	2570 13	42 85	93 30
Franklin	2133 50	180 78	57 75
Henderson	1126 66	22 16	71 75
Hopewell	1094 18	21 49	47 50
Hunt'gd'n, 1w	3830 70	1040 44	37 75
" 2w	8671 48	989 51	43 50
" 3w	5621 46	244 70	51 25
" 4w	3826 45	69 01	19 50
Jackson	2414 51	163 80	96 75
Juniata	649 97	37 55	38 22
Logan	2231 30	13 42	42 25
Lincoln	1361 82	40 27	44 75
Mapleton	1159 88	105 24	45 25
Morris	1871 58	79 60	35 00
Marklesburg	527 90	24 52	14 50
Mount Union	3862 95	243 16	73 00
Miller	1161 58	24 31	36 50
Oneida	1027 62	41 36	37 50
Orbisonia	1298 48	144 15	48 75
Porter	3973 37	63 20	48 75
Penn	2470 45	79 38	75 50
Petersburg	1567 79	51 49	27 25
Rockhill	1157 01	3 20	25 50
Saltillo	557 78	46 35	25 00
Shirley	3084 56	10 16	131 20
Shirleysburg	329 80	45 24	10 25
Springfield	940 31	29 94	67 75
Smithfield	1270 87	19 04	31 25
Shade Gap	188 04	2 91	8 25
Spruce Creek	2044 28	226 35	52 25
Tell	1184 72	51 43	90 75
Three Springs	406 80	51 58	18 00
Tod	1570 94	103 47	70 20
Union	1357 85	35 90	59 50
Walker	1794 30	22 27	47 50
Warriorsmark	4906 95	453 78	140 50
West	1987 13	54 39	52 75

County Sunday School Convention.

The Huntingdon County Sunday School convention will meet at Alexandria on Thursday evening and Friday, June 30th and July 1st.

A program has been arranged and sent out to the schools by the secretary.

Two members of the staff of workers of the State Convention will be present in addition to local workers.

Let us have a good rally in this most important and vital cause, upon which so much of the future welfare of our country will depend, for as the young are trained so will the nation go in the coming years. Unless our work is done and our mark made now it will be too late when our day is past. Committee.

Huntingdon School Teachers Elected.

The following teachers for the public schools of Huntingdon were elected Friday evening, June 10:

HIGH SCHOOL.	
E. S. Gerhard, Prin.	$100.00
Florence A. Frew	60.00
Margaret Coder	55.00
Elizabeth Wolff	55.00
GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.	
Mary McCullouch	45.00
Maud Miller	45.00
Annie Rutledge	45.00
Merretta Forbes	45.00
SECOND WARD.	
W. I. Ricker, Prin.	60.00
Gertrude Letterman	47.50
Mary Clouser	45.00
Bertha Evans	42.50
Kathryn Jackson	40.00
Lillian Foust	45.00
Idella Lowden	40.00
Besse McElwain	37.50
Edna Royer	40.00
Margaret Baldwin	40.00
Alice Foust	42.50
Maud Hess	42.50
FOURTH WARD.	
X. C. Beck, Prin.	55.00
Sallie Livingston	45.00
Fannie Graffius	42.50
Evelyn Wiestling	37.50
Myrtle Shoemaker	37.50
Beulah Smucker	35.00
Belle Hamilton	35.00
Effie Bookwalter	42.50
JANITORS.	
Jas. H. Corbin, 2nd ward	50.00
Samuel Steele, 3rd ward	50.00
Carlton Miller, 4th ward	40.00

E. S. Gerhard, the new principal of the high school, is a Princeton graduate and has had experience in high school work near Philadelphia.

The directors fixed the tax rate the same as last year—7 mills for general school purposes and ½ mill for paying the bonds of 1897. The school term will be nine months, beginning Monday, September 5th.

The British Medical Journal suggests that "as luxuries should be taxed rather than necessaries a superfluity of fat, which is mostly the result of luxurious living, may not unfairly be regarded as a fitting object of taxation." One municipality in Sweden already taxes superfluity of fat.

TROUGH CREEK.

Mrs. Arnold, nee Nensteel, is visiting her mother Mrs. R. Chilcott.

Mrs. John A. Steel, of Philadelphia, is calling on friends in the valley.

Mrs. Madison Wright and son Quay are visiting Mrs. W.'s brother in Ohio.

Curtis Greenland's vacant house was struck by lightning last week and damaged considerably.

The time of preaching by Rev. Strain at Pine Grove has been changed. It will be on Friday night until further notice.

Children's Day was celebrated at Calvin on Sunday. They had a good program which was well carried out. We never saw a better service of the kind.

Mrs. Walker, of Latta Grove, visited in the valley last week. On account of the busy time among our women her visit was not as lengthy as usual.

A hail storm passed over the lower end of our valley week before last, damaging corn and garden truck as well as winter grain. Leslie Stever is said to have suffered most in his wheat.

G. W. Wright and wife, of Mapleton, were Sunday visitors in the valley. Mrs. W. was especially pleased with the singing at the children's service, saying that she could understand the words plainly. To our ear there is too much of the singing that is only a noise, the words not being audibly sounded.

By special request we visited Harry Burn's residence last week to see the ravages made on his fruit by what "Billy" Long calls the grape bug. These bugs are working on all his different kinds of fruit which include apple, peach, quince, plum, cherry, grape and crab apple, as many as a dozen being on one apple. Unless he succeeds in finding a remedy they will certainly take his entire crop. We secured a number of the bugs and forwarded them to Prof. H. A. Surface at Harrisburg to get a name for them and if possible at this late date a remedy to stop their work of destruction.

Our valley or a part of it is in nice condition for smooth driving. Where it was properly rounded up it is in nice condition, free from ruts or mud holes notwithstanding the great amount of wet we have been having. Then there are a few little breakers that are breakers indeed—narrow and deep enough to break a person's neck if run into them unexpectedly, which a person is liable to do. But in justice to our supervisor he is not to blame for all this as he can't see all that is done and often leaves the making of a breaker to drain a short piece of road to one or two that he thinks capable of doing the like only to find when he comes along again that the parties must have had a V shaped hog trough in mind. We last week passed over the piece of road made under the new road law. We found it like the late Dr. Balantine said by the bread made of the roller flour very nice to look at and eat and that it would be a nice thing for the doctors as there would be a great amount of stomach trouble following. Alas how true the prediction. The road is nice at present but it cost too much money. This particular piece of road could have been made in our judgment at less than one-half the cost and probably as lasting. The material being right there and only sufficient brains put in use to use it. Better roads are going to come and the sooner the people waken up to the fact the cheaper it will be for them.

Children's Day at Beech Run Chapel.

The chapel was tastefully decorated with spruce, flags and flowers, the little blue stream came laughing down from the mountain side no doubt proud of its namesake. Twelve months had circled away since the walls of the chapel had echoed back the sweet voices of children for like Christmas, Children's Day comes but once a year. The boys' and girls' vacation had been a long one but when called on to work they responded with a vim which meant success. The programme was carried out to a letter, which took time, patience and labor, but these should be little thought of when preparing for a children's day service for who has not seen the gentle graces of the mother reflected back by the daughter long after the mother has been laid to rest. The truth will guard us in saying the same of the son, for our mantel they will wear and our places in the future fill.

At the close of the service Rev. Swayne made some fitting remarks along the mission line. Several half dollars, dimes, nickels, and another small coin known as the penny were found in the mission fund. All in all the exercise eclipsed anything of its nature ever before held at the chapel. J. I. M.

AWFUL LOSS OF LIFE ATTENDS THE BURNING OF THE STEAMER GENERAL SLOCUM

St. Mark's Church Excursion Ends in Disaster in East River, New York City, Close to Land and Safety.

OVER ONE THOUSAND DEAD AND INJURED

New York City.—In the greatest marine disaster in history—the greatest holocaust this country has ever known—probably 900 persons lost their lives by burning or drowning, when, laden with 1600 women and children, bound for a day of pleasure on a church picnic, the steamboat General Slocum caught fire north of Hell Gate a little after 10 a. m., and in less than fifteen minutes was burned to the water's edge.

The Slocum had left East Third street at 7.30 o'clock with a Sunday-school picnic party from the St. Mark's German Evangelical Lutheran Church at No. 323 Sixth street. Women and children, many of the latter class infants in arms, made up by far the greater part of the party, and by the time the steamer was off Ninetieth street all had settled down to the enjoyment of the day. Children had run romping from their mothers and boys had wandered off along the decks with their little sweethearts. Suddenly flames started on the boat in a room on the forward part of the freight deck about 10 a. m., when the General Slocum was passing the Sunken Meadows and spread with great rapidity, engulfing the main deck and the hurricane deck. Captain Van Schaick ran the boat two miles to the north shore of North Brother Island, where he made an attempt to beach her.

Many of the people of the steamboat went overboard on the run to North Brother Island. Hundreds of women and children on the upper decks became insane with terror, having to choose between death by the rapidly advancing flames and almost equally certain death by jumping overboard. In the rush toward the stern of the boat the frantic people forced others against the railings and stanchions of the decks with such violence as to break them down, crowding many overboard.

Before the shore of North Brother Island was reached hundreds had dropped from the decks, and when the boat had grounded nearly fifty feet from land hundreds more threw themselves off the decks. The rest of the people were burned to death on the steamboat.

Heroic work of rescue was performed by nurses and helpers on North Brother Island and by persons in half a dozen boats that got near the steamer while she was blazing at the shore, and about 300 people were saved and sent to hospitals.

Before the General Slocum burned to the water's edge she drifted away from the North Brother Island shore and sank opposite Hunt's Point. Before her decks were covered with water many burned corpses were in view.

Of the vast number lost 499 bodies have been recovered, of which 127 have been identified, but the missing list is 625, and there is very little reason to hope that very many of these are alive. In fact, Coroner O'Gorman at 2 o'clock on the morning after the tragedy estimated that the loss of life would reach 1200.

To add to the horror of the accident it is specifically charged that life preservers on the ship were so rotted by age that they fell apart when passengers sought to adjust them. The answer to this charge is that the vessel had been inspected recently and every requirement of the law observed.

As the flames raged hundreds of Sunday-school children, with their mothers, friends and teachers, jumped overboard and were drowned; many more, fearing to leap, were consumed in the fire; others in the huddled multitude on the lower decks were crushed by the collapse of the hurricane deck after the flames had eaten away the supports. It may never be known how many remained in the seething hulk carried away by the tide and left to settle in the river bed half a mile above.

Coroner O'Gorman reported at midnight that 489 bodies had been recovered. Of these 436 were examined and tagged by him at North Brother Island, and were sent to the Alexander avenue police station, and the others were taken from Riker's Island and sent to the Bellevue Hospital Morgue. According to the Coroner, the value of the money and jewels removed from the bodies and placed in his custody was fully $200,000.

No gayer decked excursion craft ever swept through Hell Gate and none ever carried a lighter hearted throng than did the General Slocum as, with band playing and streamers fluttering in the soft June wind, the big vessel made her way through that channel on this fateful forenoon. At a fifteen-knot clip she steamed up the East River, it being the plan of her captain to reach Locust Grove, Long Island, the destination of the excursionists, shortly after the noon hour.

Everybody knew everybody else because of church and neighborhood association. Nearly all the children carried little American flags, which added to the holiday aspect of the big steamboat.

Scarcely had the prow begun to cut through the Hell Gate waters when there was a flash of flame forward. It was followed by a cloud of blinding smoke, and the harvest of death began. "Fire! Fire!" was the cry raised, and panic broke loose at once.

The high wind fanned the flames into instant fury. Efforts to check them were futile. In five minutes the entire forward deck was swept by a whirlwind of flame.

Why Captain Van Schaick did not at once head the General Slocum toward some of the docks on either the New York or the Long Island shores has not yet been explained. He signalled to the engineer to go ahead at full speed and pointed her bow toward North Brother Island, which was a good mile ahead of him. The wind was blowing from the north, and the swift progress of the steamboat caused a strong current of air, which drove the flames aft into the faces of the passengers.

At the first cry of fire the excursionists became panic-stricken. All of those on the lower deck fled to the middle deck and then to the hurricane deck. Mothers ran about the boat to find their little children and get them to a place of supposed safety. The crew for a time did nothing but fight the fire, which engaged all of their attention. Within a few minutes nearly every one of the excursionists was crowded on the aft part of the second deck and the aft part of the hurricane deck. The band made a feeble effort to allay the panic by playing popular airs, but the musicians soon became choked with the smoke and were forced to give up the attempt.

Within a few minutes the crew of the Slocum discovered that they could not extinguish the fire. The flames were sweeping down upon them with resistless fury, and they were compelled to follow the passengers and seek temporary safety on the decks aft.

There the scene was one of terrible confusion. Shrieking women, with little children clustering about them, were trying to get life-preservers and fasten them upon their little ones. The men on the boat did their best to help with the life-preservers. These, however, proved in a majority of instances to be death traps. Most of the life-preservers were so old that their canvas covering was rotten and their fastenings worthless.

Jacob Miller, an officer of the Sunday-school, tried seven different life-preservers before he found one whose fastening did not crumble and break when he put it about a mother of seven small children. Other passengers had the same experience.

When the boat had reached a point opposite One Hundred and Thirty-second street the flames were shooting up eight and ten feet at the bow of the vessel, and the heat was so great that everybody was pushing and fighting to get as far aft as possible.

Little children were thrown down and trampled upon in the terrific crush. Mothers, with three and four small children to care for, were helpless. Policeman Kelk, coming on deck, did everything possible to restrain the panic, but his efforts were in vain. Vantassel went up on the second deck and tried to calm the people there, but his work was useless.

Higher and higher mounted the flames, bursting from the forward hold and licking at the decks above, which were crowded with frantic and terror-stricken men, women and children.

Captain Van Schaick sounded his whistle for assistance. At that time the Slocum was over toward the Sunken Meadows, once the graveyard of the ill-starred Seawanhaka. The fire drill was sounded, and Edward Flannagan, the mate, took charge of the fire brigade. Difficulty was experienced in getting the fire hose into service. The crew got it off the reels, but the pumps refused to work and the streams were not forthcoming. Every second added to the peril of the passengers. The tongues of flame reached for those who were furthest forward. In terror they rushed toward the stern of the steamboat.

Women fainted from fright and children fell in the struggle. Few of them arose again, because they were trampled under foot by the hundreds who had succeeded in keeping their feet. Captain Van Schaick rushed from the wheelhouse and jumped to the deck below. He did what he could to calm the passengers and to get his crew in shape to fight the fire. But the housing of the big three-decker burned like tinder, and there was no stopping the spread of the flames.

Policemen, deck hands, Pastor Hass and men aboard the boat struggled hard to quiet the panic that seized the mob of women and children. For a minute it looked as if the fight against fire and heat would be successful and the boat would be beached. Women strained their babes to their breast and prayed. Men wept for their very helplessness.

One little boy who had become separated from his parents stood near the starboard wheelhouse and was roasted alive. It was a relief to the others when that section of the deck collapsed and the little fellow fell in with it into the vortex of fire beneath.

With relentless fury the flames continued their sweep aft. It was more than humanity could stand. Those in front pushed backward, and those in the rear were against the rail and as far as they could go without jumping overboard. So great was the jam that many who would have taken their chances in the water were prevented from doing so. They were wedged in tight, and became merely part of the sea of agonized faces, some turned toward the wall of fire and some toward heaven.

The lifeboats hung in their davits useless. Because of the crowds, the fire, and the fact that the Slocum was under a full head of steam, it was impossible, the crew said, to get them in the water. Many who got life-preservers did not know how to put them on or found them snatched from their hands.

Finally the panic-stricken passengers began leaping overboard, to struggle in the wake of the fire-swept steamboat. A woman with a baby held high above her head led the way and dozens followed them. Men who realized there was absolutely no hope of saving the steamboat from destruction actually picked their wives and children up and threw them into the river, preferring they should drown rather than remain on board and suffer the slow torture of being roasted alive. Many of these husbands followed their loved ones and did what they could to keep them afloat. In many instances entire families were wiped out before the rescuing craft, which were hurrying from all directions, could reach them. Dozens of those who were in the water safe in the possession of life-preservers were drowned by others who, frantic from fright, grasped them and dragged them beneath the water.

In this pitiful crisis came the first disaster. Strained by the weight of hundreds pressing against it the after rail gave way.

A human avalanche swept into the river.

Then chaos reigned aboard the boat. With awful cries hundreds went down to death. The cries were of despair and rage. Mothers fought like furies to save their babes. Husbands fought for wives.

The trembling crowd stood with eyes glued on the shore. Anguished cries for rescue rent the air and were heard far away. Those far in the rear struggled with demoniac strength, but were helpless to save themselves from being swept into the water. The scene beggared description.

From the river bank the onlookers saw the blazing steamer rushing forward, leaving in its wake a black trail of death. The river was overspread with black spots like dancing corks. Every speck meant a drowning woman or child. Then echoes to the cries of horror aboard the boat went up from those on shore. A flotilla of craft put out from either bank to the work of rescue.

Hundreds were still aboard the boat upon the brink of death. They were huddled on the hurricane deck. A policeman on board said every one was a raving lunatic. In front of them was a wall of fire. Behind a tail of drowning relatives and friends in the river. Beneath a blazing furnace.

Frenzied mothers, looking into the river below saw their children drowning beneath their eyes. Many threw themselves into the water. The deck was pandemonium. Then it was an inferno.

While men stood helpless, women prayed and all eyes turned hopefully to the fast approaching shore, death in its most horrible form—death by fire came upon them.

Eaten out by the raging flames beneath the hurricane deck gave way. An awful cry and a rush of hundreds and then everything was enveloped in a fiery cloud as the deck went down into the seething furnace beneath.

With the collapse of the hurricane deck the death list from burning and drowning was swelled appallingly. Many were shot into the furnace below and others slid off into the water. The Massasoit ran so close beside the Slocum that many of the passengers succeeded in leaping to the safety her decks afforded.

Many were the individual acts of heroism and self-sacrifice. Louise Gailing, twelve years old, of Nutley, N. J., had gone on the excursion with Mrs. Gertrude Erkling. When the cry of fire was raised Mrs. Erkling was separated from her baby, two years old, and the Gailing girl. Realizing some dreadful peril impended, little Louise, who found herself on the hurricane deck with the baby in her care, got a life-preserver. Without assistance she adjusted it to her body. Clasping the baby tightly she carried it to the stern.

Waiting until the flames and smoke were swirling about her, she clasped the baby in her arms and leaped from the hurricane deck to the river, twenty feet below. Under the surface she went, but not for an instant did she release her grasp on the baby. When they came to the surface she saw a man in uniform. She thought he was one of the officers of the steamboat. He told her to put one arm about him and he would do his best to save her. She did so, and at the same time held the head of the Erkling baby above water. Five minutes later they were picked up by a rowboat and taken ashore.

Before the burning steamboat had reached the beach for which she was headed hundreds of passengers, most of them women and children, either jumped overboard or were thrown into the water from the collapse of the hurricane deck. From 134th street to North Brother Island there was a string of struggling or drowning men, women and children.

After the hurricane deck had fallen the death-dealing blast had full swing on the ill-starred boat. Folk went down before it as though smitten by a blast from a volcano. Every second added to the death roll, and every tongue of flame seemed to touch somebody and add to the torture.

The Rev. George C. S. Hass, pastor of St. Mark's, distinguished himself by his bravery in endeavoring to save those who had left home so happily to spend the day as his guests. He and his wife and daughter were caught in the stampede, however, and forced toward the rail. With the flames curling above their heads they leaped over the rail and came up amid scores who were struggling for life. Then Mrs. Haas and Miss Haas disappeared.

Finally those who had remained on board the floating furnace felt a jolt and a jar. The bow of the Slocum had struck on the reef just north of the dock toward which she had been headed before the pilots were driven from the wheel. Craft of all kinds crowded about her. Some engaged in the work of rescuing the passengers. Others, equipped with fire-fighting apparatus, began pouring heavy streams into the burning steamboat.

Pastor Tells Story of Struggle For Life.

Having lost his entire family except his sister on the Slocum, the Rev. Geo. F. Haas, the pastor of the church whose outing was attended by such a frightful calamity, was completely prostrated. Mr. Haas lost his wife and his daughter Gertrude, as well as his mother-in-law, Mrs. Carl Hansen, and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Wm. Tetimore. Mrs. Tetimore's daughter Edith was also on the appalling list of the missing. Mr. Haas was under the constant care of a physician. With his sister, Miss Emma Haas, he returned to his home about 5 o'clock. He told this story of the disaster:

"When the fire shot up to the top deck and drove the crowd back the panic was terrible. The crush from the forward part of the boat swept those in the rear along. The women and children clung to the railings and stanchions, but could not keep their holds. I with my wife and daughter were swept along with the rest.

"In the great crush many women fainted and fell to the deck, to be trampled upon. Little children were knocked down. Mothers with their little boys and girls in their arms would give wild screams and then leap into the water. We could see boats pulling out from the shore by this time, and a faint ray of hope came to us.

"With my wife and daughter I had been swept over to the rail. I got my wife and daughter out on the rail and then we went overboard. I was so excited that I don't remember whether we were pushed over or jumped. When I struck the water I sank, and when I rose there were scores about me fighting to keep afloat. One by one I saw them sink around me. But I was powerless to do anything.

"I was holding my wife and daughter up in the water as best I could, almost under the side of the boat, when some one, jumping from the rail directly above me, landed on top of us. My hold was broken, and we all went under together. When I came up my wife and child were gone.

"With a great effort I managed to keep afloat, but my strength was about gone when a man on one of the tugs picked me up."

FARMER'S DEATH SPECTACULAR

Frederick Nelson Kills His Wife and Self in Sensational Way.

St. Cloud, Minn.—After stabbing his wife and setting fire to his farmhouse, Frederick Nelson, a wealthy farmer, seventy years old, started a fire in his machine house, and then, going into the barn, tied a rope to a beam, placed the noose about his neck and stabbed himself in the breast. Death was instanteous.

Nelson lived on a farm in Santiago township and was the wealthiest man in the vicinity. The cause of the tragedy is not known.

BOY KILLED IN FLIGHT.

Youngster, Running to Escape Punishment, Falls Eighty Feet.

Altoona, Pa.—To escape a whipping Leo Swarp, twelve years old, fled from his home at Gallitzin. His father came after him in close pursuit and he raced up the mountain side.

Reaching the bank at the west end of the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel, the boy slipped and tumbled head first over the eighty-foot precipice to the railroad tracks.

JAP TRANSPORTS SUNK

Russian Squadron Torpedoed Two Crowded Troopships.

NINE HUNDRED MEN LOST

Raid in the Japan Sea by the Vladivostok Warships—How the Japanese on Transport Hitachi Were Slaughtered—Many Officers Committed Suicide Rather Than Be Captured.

Tokio, Japan.—Particulars of the destruction of Japanese transports in the Korea strait by vessels of the Russian Vladivostok squadron have been received here. The Russian warships were encountered near Okino Island, directly in the course of any Japanese vessel bound westward from Moji.

It was about 7 o'clock p. m. that the transport Hitachi sighted the enemy's vessels—two cruisers and two destroyers. A blank shot was fired by one of the Russian ships as a signal for the Hitachi to stop. Instead of obeying the order the transport put on full speed and fled, with a Russian cruiser in pursuit.

At 10 o'clock the Russians opened fire on the Hitachi with their smaller guns, their apparent object being not to sink the vessel, but to kill the men on board.

Afterward the Russians drew alongside and sent three broadsides into the ship. The slaughter of men and horses was terrible.

Colonel Suchi, the officer in command of the soldiers on board, burned the regimental colors to prevent them falling into the enemy's hands, and as the ship was seen to be in a sinking condition he ordered his men to jump overboard and try to save themselves by swimming. There was no time to launch the boats. The Colonel had scarcely given this order when he was killed by a shell.

Most of the officers on board committed suicide with their pistols or swords. The skipper, an Englishman, of the name of Campbell, jumped overboard. The water about the ship was filled with men who had leaped from the sinking vessel. The Russians turned their rapid-fire guns on these swimmers, causing fearful destruction of life.

The last Russian broadside exploded the Hitachi's boilers and she sank, twenty-six miles from the mainland, between Okino and Shimi islands.

It is now said that her survivors number less than 100.

The transport Sado was overhauled by the Russians eleven miles south of Okino Island, and an order was given by signals for her to stop. While the signal was flying the Russians fired 150 shots, approaching, meanwhile, within 160 yards. The crew of the Sado took to the boats and rowed off in different directions. So far as they could see only two shots struck the transport, but these did great damage. There were about 200 survivors.

For some reason the Russian ships withdrew early. They went to the eastward past Oki Island.

Official reports confirm the accounts of the destruction of the Hitachi, adding that the upper deck was in flames before she sunk. The Sado was ahead of the Hitachi. The military officers on the Sado were uninjured, the men who had tried to escape returning aboard. The killed are estimated at some scores.

It is said that the Russian attack resulted in a loss of about 900 Japanese soldiers and sailors, besides many horses and a large quantity of supplies.

LIGHTNING KILLS FOUR.

Boys Who Had Taken Shelter Under a Tree Victims.

Chester, Pa.—Four boys standing under a cherry tree on a farm near Felton, three miles from here, were killed by a stroke of lightning. The dead are Ross Smith, thirteen years old, of Felton, son of the owner of the farm; Alexander Fullerton, thirteen years old, of Felton; William Davis, fourteen years old, of Upland, and Samuel Clark, fifteen years old, colored, of Chester.

About a dozen boys went from Felton to pick cherries on the Smith farm. The elder Smith told his son, Ross, who was about to go to Sunday-school, to order away any boys he might see at the cherry trees. On the way young Smith met Fullerton, Davis and Clark. As they approached the cherry trees the dozen boys from Felton ran away. A storm was coming up, and the four boys went under one of the trees. They had been there only a few minutes when lightning struck the tree. Smith, Fullerton and Davis were killed instantly. The colored boy was so badly injured that he died on the way to a hospital.

DOCTORS FOR PANAMA.

Physicians Employed on Canal Strip to Be Taken From Civil Life.

Washington, D. C.—The preliminary estimate by Colonel Gorgas, the chief sanitary officer on the Isthmus of Panama, calls for 300 physicians to keep the laborers to be employed on the canal in good health.

The physicians required by the Government will be taken from civil life, though Government surgeons will have the higher posts. Young and active physicians, just graduated from the hospitals, will be the class from which the Commission will draw its recruits for this service.

Single Eye Glasses For Women.

The eighteenth century beau was accustomed to view life through a monocle mounted on a long handle of gold or pinchbeck.

The handle terminated in a ring by which the bauble was affectedly dangled on the end of the little finger when not in use. This quaint fashion is being revived by the fair lady of today, and to meet it there have been designed some very exquisite gold glass lorgnettes, with long handles of gold enamel, tortoise shell or scroll-work in diamonds.

One specimen, carried out entirely in brilliants, represents a slender quiver full of arrows, and on the heads of the arrows rests the glass. A Louis Seize design of the finest workmanship of dark royal blue enamel is studded with diamonds and has wreaths of the tiniest leaves in gold surrounding it. The handles of these lorgnettes are about four inches long, and terminate in a small ring composed of little diamonds or enamel, and through this the chain by which they are worn around the neck is hung. An ordinary muff chain strung at intervals with a precious stone is frequently worn, but the correct thing is a narrow ribbon with here and there a diminutive clasp in brilliants.—London Daily Mail.

His Warning.

However much a man may enjoy a joke, there comes a time when he feels instinctively that he must draw the line. This happened in the case of Signor Luigi Carbandi, of Sienna, on the occasion when his house was burglarized for the thirty-fourth time in ten years. The passer-by now notices on his door the following notice: "I have bought two dogs, three guns and a water boiler with hose attached. Burglars are welcome."

The Largest Sewing Machine.

The largest sewing machine in the world weighs five and a quarter tons. It is used in Leeds, England, for making leather belting. It has two needles, each thirteen inches long, and two shuttles about the size of small rowboats. It will sew leather three inches in thickness.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

No Milk While in Mourning.

When an Arabian woman is in mourning for a near relative she refuses to drink milk for a period of eight days, on the principle that the color of the liquid does not harmonize with her mental gloom.

Use Allen's Foot-Ease.

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Tired, Aching, Hot, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. Cures while you walk. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y

British India now employs over 1,000,000 people in its cotton industries.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle

Of American animals the moose, elk and caribou are natural trotters.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Ten-elevenths of the world's people are north of the equator.

FREE to WOMEN

A Large Trial Box and book of instructions absolutely Free and Postpaid, enough to prove the value of Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic

Paxtine is in powder form to dissolve in water — non-poisonous and far superior to liquid antiseptics containing alcohol which irritates inflamed surfaces, and have no cleansing properties. The contents of every box makes more Antiseptic Solution — lasts longer — goes further — has more uses in the family and does more good than any antiseptic preparation you can buy.

The formula of a noted Boston physician, and used with great success as a Vaginal Wash, for Leucorrhœa, Pelvic Catarrh, Nasal Catarrh, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Cuts, and all soreness of mucus membrane.

In local treatment of female ills Paxtine is invaluable. Used as a Vaginal Wash we challenge the world to produce its equal for thoroughness. It is a revelation in cleansing and healing power; it kills all germs which cause inflammation and discharges.

All leading druggists keep Paxtine; price, 50c. a box; if yours does not, send to us for it. Don't take a substitute — there is nothing like Paxtine.

Write for the Free Box of Paxtine to-day.

R. PAXTON CO., 7 Pope Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Good as New Pianos. $50. Write O. S. Clark, Carlstadt, N.J.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

JAPAN'S GREAT VICTORY

Attempt of the Russians to Relieve Port Arthur Fails.

BIG LOSS IN MEN AND GUNS

Outcome of Several Days' Fighting About Eighty Miles North of Port Arthur—Japanese Losses Estimated at 1000 Killed and Wounded—Two Japanese Transports Sunk by Russian Fleet.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—Official dispatches announce a terrible battle, lasting two days, in which the Russian army has received a crushing defeat.

The Russian forces, under Lieutenant-General Stalkelberg, which have been threatening the rear of General Oku, commander of the Japanese forces investing Port Arthur, were preparing for an attack, when the Japanese surprised them by a fierce onslaught at Telissu, eighty miles north of Port Arthur.

The Russians, in the first of the fight, completely annihilated a squadron of Japanese cavalry. Then the Russians were driven back.

The Third and Fourth batteries of the First Artillery Brigade were cut to pieces by the Japanese shells.

The Russians lost 500 killed and 300 officers and men and fourteen guns captured.

The Japanese lost 1000 killed and wounded.

General Stalkelberg fell back to Vantsailin, thirty miles north of Vafangow. Two divisions of General Kuroki's army were marching from Sin-Yen to take him in the rear and cut him off from General Kuropatkin's main army.

Four brigades of infantry, comprising 12,000 men; three regiments of cavalry and eight batteries of artillery—in all 17,000—represented the Japanese force in action, but there was a considerable reserve numbering two brigades. The Russian forces are estimated at 20,000, and at the time the right flank was turned another brigade was coming south to the relief of General Stalkelberg. General Yamaguchi telegraphs that thirty Russian officers were killed, having been found on the field; that fifteen are among the captured and that one Russian infantry regiment lost one-quarter of its men. At dusk the Japanese had turned the right flank of the Russians and were developing a similar movement on the left flank, when General Stalkelberg's centre broke and what was first an orderly retreat developed into a rout.

It is known that at Likuanthun, where the overwhelming defeat of Stalkelberg took place, at least a brigade of the Japanese army had to come up on the road from Fitsuwo several days before, and was probably in the valleys of the Hiung Mountains waiting to reinforce the Japanese divisions coming north on the railroad from Fuchow.

The Japanese, on their part, have suffered the loss of two transports, which were torpedoed and sunk in the Japan Sea, near the entrance to the Korean Straits by vessels of the Russian Vladivostok squadron. Five hundred and fifty survivors have reached neighboring Japanese ports. It is reported that the transports carried about 1400 men, besides many horses and quantities of army supplies. Japanese warships are in chase of the Russian squadron, but its escape has been assisted by a storm and thick weather.

A CUBAN HURRICANE.

The Worst Storm in Ten Years Sweeps Santiago Province.

Santiago de Cuba (by Steamer to Manzanillo.)—The worst storm of a decade, with fourteen inches of rain, which fell in five hours, accompanied by a hurricane, passed over Cuba.

The lower village of El Cobre has been destroyed.

Forty-five persons are known to be dead and scores are missing. Bodies are floating in the Cobre River.

Twenty bodies have been recovered by boats patrolling the bay.

A relief train, bringing mail and passengers, was wrecked at Moron. The fireman and mail agent were killed and two of the employes were injured.

The mines at Dalquiri are crippled and six of the employes have been drowned.

RULER OF FINLAND SHOT.

Assassination of the Russian Governor-General.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—General Bobrikoff, Governor-General of Finland, was shot dead at the entrance to the Finnish Senate, at Helsingfors.

The assassin, a man named Schaumann, a son of Senator Schaumann, immediately committed suicide. The attack is ascribed to Finnish patriotism, as Schaumann is believed to have been a member of what is known as the Finish Patriotic Party.

Oil War in Augusta.

An oil war now raging in Augusta, Ga., promises to cost the Standard Oil Company $2,000,000. The war opened several weeks ago, when Hollis Boardman resigned as manager of the Standard Company and organized the People's Oil Company, an independent concern.

MASSACRED BY NATIVES

White Men Killed in British and German New Guinea.

Savages Use Poisoned Arrows and the Constabulary Fire Upon the Assailants—Three Planters Murdered.

Vancouver, British Columbia.—Twenty natives slain in British New Guinea in a conflict with the police force, three planters and half a dozen native servants massacred in German New Guinea—such is the sensational news brought by the Australian steamer Manuka on her initial trip to this port.

Poisoned arrows were used on one side and modern rifles on the other in the engagement, which resulted in the killing of the twenty natives of British New Guinea. The New Guinea Government steamer Merrie England went to Goaribari Island to arrest the murderers of the Rev. James Chalmers and Mr. Tonkins, a report of whose violent deaths at the hands of the blacks was received some time ago. Judge Robinson, acting administrator of New Guinea, was on board with a squad of police.

Several of the supposed murderers were seized and taken aboard. Then the islanders decided to attempt a rescue. The Government party, not suspecting this design, allowed a large number of canoes to approach the vessel. An arrow with a poisoned tip was fred at Captain Harvey. This was the signal for a general shower of arrows, most of which went over the steamer. Several, however, dropped on board.

The arrows are terrible weapons as, once they enter the flesh, the only way to get them out is to pull them right through. The constabulary quickly replied to the attack and firing was kept up until the native assailants of the vessel had had enough, when they hurriedly made for the shore. There are conflicting reports as to the number of natives killed, some putting it as high as eighty, but twenty is given as the most reliable figure. Nobody on the Merrie England suffered. There were between 400 and 500 natives in the attacking party.

A passenger on board the Merrie England having asserted that some of the natives were shot while held as hostages, Captain Harvey has emphatically denied the charges. The captain declares that the islanders began the conflict, otherwise there would have been no fight.

Concerning the massacres in German New Guinea, the most atrocious was that of Mr. Reimers, manager of the Wahlen plantation, on Durour Island. A band of 500 natives took possession of the property and seized Mr. Reimers.

While two of them held him down another thrust a spear into his mouth and then forced the weapon right through his body. The natives weighted the body with stones and cast it into the harbor. Retribution overtook the attackers, for as they fled to a neighboring island in the hope of escaping justice a big storm arose and most of them were drowned. Large numbers of empty canoes were washed ashore.

Another band of natives swooped down on the steamer Meta, belonging to Peter Hansen, manager of the Petershafen station of the New Guinea company. The vessel was berthed at a private jetty on the shore. The murderers, who were armed with spears, killed the engineer, Dobell, and half a dozen of the native crew. Then they attacked Mr. Reinhardt, the agent of the company, who was on shore, and left him for dead. Peter Hansen was shielded by friendly natives. Except for their help he also would have been massacred.

The government of the German archipelago immediately organized a punitive expedition. Several of the villages were destroyed by a German war ship as a warning to the islanders that all attacks on white traders will be quickly punished.

LAKE STRIKE BROKEN.

Masters and Pilots Give in After Six Weeks' Tie-Up.

Cleveland, Ohio.—After six weeks of tie-up on the Great Lakes that has directly involved only a couple of thousand men, but indirectly more than a hundred thousand, the strike was broken by the surrender of the masters, who, with the pliots, have been holding out for a more uniform scale of wages this season than was offered by the Lake Carriers' Association.

The strike was declared off by Paul Howell, District Captain of the Masters' and Pilots' Association, who gave out the following statement:

"The Masters' and Pilots' Association have concluded that it would be good policy at this stage of the game, owing to existing conditions over which we have no control, to advise our Captains to go to work and make the most of a bad situation."

FIVE SHOT IN FEUD BATTLE.

Three Men Killed and Two Wounded in an Indiana Town.

Bryantsville, Ind.—Three men are dead and two wounded, one fatally, as the result of a pistol fight on the streets of this village. The dead are James and Charles Rout and Milton Tow. James Tow is fatally wounded and Frank Tow is badly hurt.

The fight was the culmination of a feud between the Rout and Tow families. The Routs lived at Bedford, eight miles from Bryantsville, and the Tows are farmers, living near here. The Tows are relatives of the Tow family which participated in the Tow-Bass feud some time ago.

A Trapper of Big Hawks.

Glenn Russell, a young man of near Hunter, this county, has certainly broken all late day records as a hawk catcher. He began his work of catching hawks by means of traps in November last, when on the 22d day of that month he bagged his first bird, which had a spread of wings of fifty and one-half inches from tip to tip. The day following he caught another, which measured fifty-four and one-half inches. On December 8 another one was added to his list, which measured forty-nine inches. On the 9th and 10th of the same month he scored one each day, measuring forty-eight and forty-nine inches respectively. February 27 of this year another was caught, which measured fifty-one inches. March 4 he scored a catch, which showed a spread of wings of fifty inches; on the 14th another was added, having forty-eight inches of wing; on the 19th another big fellow was trapped, which showed up fifty-three inches of sailing power. On the 24th perhaps the daddy of 'em all was taken, and this fellow could unfold fifty-five inches of wing power. On the same date another was decoyed into Mr. Russell's traps, with a wing measurement of fifty inches.—Barnesville (Pa.) Whetstone.

Truth About Precious Stones.

The American garnet, the hyacinth, and the stone known as spinel are commonly mistaken for rubies, and it is only within a few years that the famous ruby in the crown jewels of Russia was discovered by an expert to be a spinel. The renowned "diamond" in the collection of the King of Portugal is now known to be a white topaz.

To Drain Italian Marshes.

Nearly all the property owners in the Pontine marshes of Italy have given their consent to the project of renting their property for thirty years to a German syndicate which intends to drain and cultivate it. Some Italian banks are included in the syndicate.

First Telephone Circular.

The first circular ever issued referring to the commercial use of the telephone was that of Gardiner G. Hubbard, in Cambridge, Mass., in 1877.

A New York life insurance company holds $8,000,000 worth of Russia's railway securities. N. Y.—26

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa

The first electrical railway was that of Siemens, at Berlin, in 1879.

HOT WEATHER, NERVOUS WOMEN.

BLANCHE GREY.

MISS BLANCHE GREY, a prominent young society woman of Memphis, Tenn., in a recent letter from 174 Alabama street, says:

"To a society woman whose nervous force is often taxed to the utmost from lack of rest and irregular meals, I know of nothing which is of so much benefit as Peruna. I took it a few months ago when I felt my strength giving way, and it soon made itself manifest in giving me new strength and health."—Blanche Grey.

Peruna is without an equal as a nerve tonic and vital invigorator.

Buy a bottle of Peruna. If you do not receive all the benefits from Peruna that you expected, write to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.

I PAY SPOT CASH FOR MILITARY BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS

issued to soldiers of any war. Write me at once. FRANK H. REGER, Barth Block, Denver, Colo

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

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CANDY CATHARTIC

GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 502

Chickens Earn Money!

If You Know How to Handle Them Properly.

Whether you raise Chickens for fun or profit, you want to do it intelligently and get the best results. The way to do this is to profit by the experience of others. We offer a book telling all you need to know on the subject—a book written by a man who made his living for 25 years in raising Poultry, and in that time necessarily had to experiment and spent much money to learn the best way to conduct the business—for the small sum of 25 cents in postage stamps.

25c in Stamps.

It tells you how to Detect and Cure Disease, how to Feed for Eggs, and also for Market, which Fowls to Save for Breeding Purposes and indeed about everything you must know on the subject to make a success.

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Makes Clothes Whiter—Work Easier—Kitchen Cleaner.

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I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

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ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa, as second-class matter.

MILL CREEK.

T. J. Swiler is at home from Missouri where he was employed.

Francis Foust returned home from York where she spent the winter in school.

A. M. Menold and son Leroy took in the sights at Niagara Falls over Sunday and report a very pleasant sojourn.

Glen Hawn spent the past week with parents. Glen looks well and says the depression has not reached the industry of York where he is employed as boiler maker.

Fred Simpson and his father left Monday for Philadelphia where further efforts will be made to overcome threatening blood poison in his injured hand, progress not being satisfactory to the doctor.

About twenty young people picniced on the banks of Sugar Grove run Thursday afternoon with Matrons Foust, Etnier and Hicks as chaperons. Rev. Ake was the guest of honor. All enjoyed the outing.

A cloud burst on Sugar Grove run flooded the homes of Thomas Goodman and David Long in West Mill Creek Sunday evening, doing much damage. Mr. and Mrs. Long were in Mapleton and on their return found a pretty mess.

Occupants of club house on the banks of the river in Union township, opposite the village, spent most of Sunday singing and boating. The noise was joyful enough, as to if it might be considered in the nature of praise is doubtful.

Quaker Iddings. the well known teamster and lumberman of Henderson township, made a narrow escape Monday morning in attempting to cross Sugar Grove run near where the bridge was taken away. He was obliged to leave his wagon in Mill Creek.

Selection of school teachers for the ensuing winter term is now the theme under discussion. The board of directors doubtless will make the best selection possible, being fully conversant with the needs of our schools. The matter is one of great importance and requires careful consideration.

About everybody and their best girl attended the show Saturday evening. Performing dogs were exceptionally good, doing credit to the memory of "Old Dog Tray." The flood of Sunday compelled them to leave town via Mapleton and Lone Star route for Petersburg, the bridge over Sugar Grove run having been swept away.

Bachus held a carnival near Stonebraker's store Saturday night when one of his grey-haired adherants undertook to put the light out of service carried by the P. R. R. watchman, after creating darkness a couple times by his high kicking he was made to see stars by an arm not paralized by inebriety. Such ribaldry is a disgrace to any community and the participants are to be severely censured.

Peter Finiff, superintendent of our Baptist Sunday school, will be unable to help drill his army of little folks for the coming children's service next Sunday, having had his collar bone broken while on duty at the Columbia works when he fell from the top of the dryer. We are pleased to note that he is in a fair way of recovery, but of necessity some time must elapse e'er he will be able to take his place.

Dame rumor has lost none of her aptitude in recent visits of strangers to our village and a lack of actual knowledge as to why they are in our midst. The sprightly dame sees rehabilitated the old time industry of our quiet hamlet and thinks she again hears the hum of the twier irons converting the ore from surrounding hills into marketable products which would mean riches beyond the dreams of an Alnaschar, and before which our report of last week, namely—proposed sand industry—fades as twilight before the rising sun.

A black bear managed to tumble out of the train hauling Jabaus' carnival east Sunday night. Bruin struck the fence in front of the passenger depot, breaking off three pickets. He made his presence known by some lusty cries which was heard by several citizens who did not heed his call for aid. Dr. Simpson and Clinton Park finally responded and he was hospitably taken care of in Landlord Andy Simpson's barn and boxed and forwarded to Harrisburg on Seashore express to overtake the rest of the show. "De Bare" was thoroughly investigated by the small boy.

Mrs. Bess Garret and her two little daughters are visiting her sister Mrs. Geo. Rutherford.

Dr. Simpson and son Fred went to Philadelphia Monday to consult a first-class surgeon regarding Fred's finger which was hurt about three weeks ago while he was playing ball at Carlisle.

The heavy rains during the week have caused considerable damage in our locality. Thos. Goodman's and Long's houses in the west end of town were flooded by Sugar Grove run which was very high and swift, being caused by a cloudburst. Much damage was done further up along the stream. Harman Dickinson's house was flooded and the kitchen torn away. The road was badly washed out and all the small bridges swept away. The bridge over the stream at the west end of town washad away, causing much inconvenience. A number of bridges up Mill creek were washed away too.

The club house across the river is occupied most of the time now.

Smith's show was here Saturday evening and was well patronized. On Monday morning they were obliged to go around by way of Mapleton and Lone Star schoolhouse and cross the river at Montgomery Hollow bridge, a roundabout of nearly six miles, on account of the bridge at the west end of town being gone. They had kept their horses in the hotel stable and when they came to leave they milked the landlord's cow.

A half grown black bear belonging to a street carnival company in some way escaped from a train at the station here Monday morning. It struck the fence between the tracks and was considerably hurt. A. P. Simpson took charge of it and put it in his stable until the owners telegraphed the railroad officials to put it into a box and ship it to Harrisburg.

A quiet wedding occurred at the home of Mrs. Narcissa Goodman on Sunday morning at eight o'clock when her daughter, Elsie, was married to Mr. Howard Burley, of Altoona. Rev. Ake, of Mapleton, was the officiating minister. The happy couple left Monday at 2.20 for their home in Altoona. We offer congratulations and best wishes.

Miss Bertha Barr, of Huntingdon, visited Mrs. Byron Foust on Monday.

A. M. Menold and son Roy are on a trip to Buffalo.

Frances Foust who goes to school in York is home for the summer vacation.

Children's Day services will be held in the Baptist church Sunday morning at 10.30 sharp.

J. P. Finiff, who fell at the Columbia sand works last week and broke his collar bone, is getting along nicely.

Miss Ethel Menold returned Monday from a visit to Trough Creek.

MARKLESBURG.

Again we take up our pen to chronicle a few items for your many readers. No, we have not dropped out, but we have been, owing to a multiplicity of duties, crowded for time. And, again, Marklesburg being one of those quiet country towns, with everything moving along in an even smooth rut, we feel that there is but little to write that would be of interest to the general reader.

Notwithstanding the depression in the Broad Top coal trade, the H & B. T. R. R. is moving much West Virginia coal and lumber over its line.

The Lutheran cemetery at the old stone church east of town has been enlarged by the purchase of additional land. The old cemetery with the new addition is enclosed with a beautiful and substantial iron fence.

The farms, surrounding our borough, give promise of fair crops of wheat, rye and oats. The hay crop will be very heavy. Corn is making rapid growth. Apples, cherries, plums and the smaller fruits will be plenty.

The Misses Ethel, Minnie and Fannie Figart, Katie Prough, Grace Young and Nettie Fegley, all of Huntingdon, were the guests of their friend, Mrs. Charles N. Crum, on Sunday last. The young people had an enjoyable time.

A letter from Miss LaRue Crum informs her friends that after a pleasant journey of thirtg-eight hours she reached the home of her brother H. E. at Lincoln, Nebraska. Miss Crum was accompanied by her aunt, Mrs. Mary E. Lotz, of Shirleysburg, as far as Chicago.

At the teachers' examination held in Marklesburg on the 17th and 18th inst. only ten per cent of the students of Prof. Boyer's school, taking the examination, failed. This is a showing of which we the citizens of our town and school are justly proud. It demonstrates the good work done by Prof. Boyer.

Your correspondent was in attendance at a convention of the General Agents of The General Accident and Health Insurance Company of Philadelphia, held in that city on the 16th and 17th inst. The representation was large and the convention throughout its entire sessions was one of vital interest and benefit to all those in attendance.

Your Trough Creek correspondent's referance to the memorial service at Cassville, and to Dr. S. W. Gehrett, brought to remembrance many fond recollections of former years. Wilson and I slept beneath the same blanket, ate out of the same mess pan, and, sometimes, drawed from the same canteen. And though only in his teens even then Wilson exhibited a trait indicative of what his future calling would be. Chicken he would have, and he held a drawing card. He would get them without money and without price. Happy mess, genial spirits. It was "Dave" and "Wils," "Buck," "Harry" and "Al." Scattered now, Dave answered to the last roll call. All of us marching to muffled drum beats will soon answer to the call of the last reveille. May we always be ready for marching orders, and when the command does come may we be to boots and saddle. We here thank our Trough Creek friend for the high compliment paid us trusting that we may never by act, word or deed of ours lower ourselves in the esteem of our old and respected friend, your Trough Creek correspondent.

THREE SPRINGS.

Our citizens are making preparations to celebrate the Fourth.

Miss Beulah A. Starr has returned home after spending some time in Huntingdon.

Mrs. Kate Covert is enjoying a visit to her daughter Mrs Charles Baird, of Philadelphia.

Puston Cohick and Lawrence Sellers have gone to Pittsburg in search of employment.

Miss Myrtle Shue, of Pitcairn, is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. John A. Stevens.

Austin C. Peck and Prof. B. N. Palmer, of Covalt, Fulton county, were recent guests to our town.

Mrs. Dr. Fraker and children, of Fort Littleton, have been visiting at the home of her sister Mrs. E. S. Heeter.

Harry Spicer, wife and chlldren, of Everson, Pa., after spending some time visiting at the home of Mrs. Spicer's parents, Rev. and Mrs. G. W. Eminhizer, returned to their home Monday.

The children's service in the M. E. church we are glad to say was quite a success. Miss Kegerreis, of Fannettsburg, was present and assisted with the music. She also sang quite an effective solo.

Samuel Paul, infant son Mrs. Rachel Heater, died on Wednesday of last week aged six months. We extend our sympathy to Mrs. Heater as death entered her home but three months ago and took from their midst her husband.

A certain young man of Three Springs, having asked his lady friend "to go driving" was somewhat surprised when she accepted, and after having gone a short distance and were about to ascend a hill he kindly ask her to walk with him to the top so as to be merciful to the horse. She not wishing to offend him in any way did as requested and as the hill was the greater part of the distance we believe the proper way would have been to go walking instead of driving. We shall not mention names but it is safe to believe it was a bachelor.

TODD.

J. N. McClain, of Mount Union was in our midst last week.

Mrs. Lillie Cooper, of Saxton, visited her parents recently.

Mrs. E. K. Byers and son Rolla visited friends in Fulton county recently.

Miss Bertha Taylor has gone to live with L. B. Baker and family at Mattawana.

Miss Maud Houck, of Cassville, visited her cousin Miss Edith Houck at this place.

Miss Sadie Cook, of East Broad Top, is spending some time with Mrs. Lillie Cook.

Trough Creek Epworth League will hold a festival in the church yard on the evening of June 25th. Everybody is invited.

The Trough Creek Sabbath school held their Children's Day service on the morning of the 12th inst. It passed off very successfully.

On the evening of June 16th, by Rev. Strain, at the home of David Saylor, Miss Susan Rabenstine and Harry Neade, both of Clay township, were united in marriage.

BEECH RUN.

Mrs. Elizabeth Omo, of Huntingdon, is visiting friends in this place.

Ira Querry who had his foot cut some time ago is somewhat improving.

Rev. Swayne and wife, of Huntingdon, attended the children's service at Beech Run last Sunday.

There was a man quit work one day last week on account of the mosquitoes. They are getting bad.

Mrs. B. B. Shore and two sons, Charles and Blair, of Mapleton, sojourned with friends in this place Sunday.

Sunday school and preaching services will be held at Beech Run chapel next Sunday morning at 9.45 o'clock by Rev. Swayne.

Emily J. Dell has had her residence treated to a new coat of paint, which makes a great improvement. The painting was done by Elmer McCarl, of Mapleton.

LATTA GROVE.

Monday was pay day at the stave mill.

Esco Walker was at home over Sunday with his parents.

There is a man over 71 years of age in our valley was seen hoeing potatoes in the rain.

The painter is at work on the P. O. S. of A. hall and will complete the job in a few days.

It has rained every day this month excepting two. Monday and Tuesday of this week were not the exceptions as we had very heavy rains on these two days.

Central Banking Co.

MOUNT UNION, PA.

T. H. ADAMS, President
W. T. BELL, Cashier

Discount Day—Wednesday

Stockholders Individually Liable.

UNION NATIONAL BANK
OF HUNTINGDON.
Cor. 5th and Penn Sts.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President
E. M. GREENE, Vice President
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

K. A. Lovell, J. C. Hazlett, John White, R. J. Mattern, Thomas E. Africa, John Langdon and A. W. Swope.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms.

813z.

—AT—

JNO. G. GILLAM'S

YOU WILL FIND A FULL LINE OF

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, UNDERWEAR, QUEENSWARE, FLOUR AND FEED, GROCERIES, SHOES AND RUBBER GOODS. HATS, CAPS. SHELF HARDWARE, ETC

PRODUCE taken in exchange and all goods sold at the lowest cash prices. × × × ×

J. G. GILLAM, Mapleton, Pa.

May, 1884 • TWENTY YEARS AGO • May, 1904

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

Running a general store is no experiment with us. For twenty years we have been selling goods in this town. Starting in a small room 18x18 feet we added space to it several times until we bought our present store about two years ago. The changes we have made give us the largest store in town—two floors 20x90, annex 12x30 and a warehouse two stories 18x30 feet.

Our sales last year were larger than the year before, the cash sales being more than 100 per cent. larger, proving to us that our prices, quality considered, must have been about right. We think we know What, When and Where to buy. Paying spot cash for goods as soon as they are in and examined gives us another advantage over many of our competitors.

There have been many changes since we started. We have seen many come and go. They commence by telling the people that the older stores have been overcharging them; that they will sell much cheaper. They fool part of the people for a time but they soon find our prices are as low, if not lower than theirs.

We want more cash and prompt paying customers, and name you low prices. There are others we do not want, those who think the world owes them a living whether they earn it or not. All our goods are marked in plain figures, one price to all. A child can buy as cheap as the parent.

We have this week some very tempting bargains for you in Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes. Call and see our stock, the largest in town. A pair for every man, woman and child in the place.

Bargains in Groceries

3 3-lb cans jelly	25c	3 3-lb cans baked beans	25c
3 3-lb cans beets	25c	3 3-lb cans hominy	25c
3 3-lb cans sweet potatoes	25c	3 3-lb cans pumpkin	25c
3 3-lb cans sour krout	25c	3 3-lb cans apples	25c
		3 3-lb cans tomatoes	25c

3 2-lb cans beans or peas	25 cents
A quart bottle catsup for	10 cents
1-lb package ground coffee for	10 cents
2 pounds loose coffee for	25 cents
4 pounds prunes for	25 cents
3 pounds peaches for	25 cents
4 pounds rice for	25 cents
Lima beans, per lb	6 cents
6 Cakes Dinghams soap	25 cents
3 Cakes Craddocks best toilet soap	25 cents
Creamery butter, 1-lb prints	25 cents
3 1-lb packages currants	25 cents

Sugars are advancing and we advise you to buy a stock for summer now. Coffee will also be higher soon.

We have large lines of men's, women's and children's summer underwear, dry goods, notions, tinware, queensware, enameled ware, glassware, hardware, fresh and cured meats, drugs, carpets, mattings, window shades, wall paper, coal, lumber, etc., etc.

We are agents for Dockash Stoves and Ranges and for Stewart Iron Works makers of Iron Fences.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

May 24, 1904. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

STANDING STONE NATIONAL BANK
OF HUNTINGDON, PA.,
No. 412 Penn St.

OFFICERS:
JOHN BREWSTER, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
A. J. McCAHAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
John Brewster, J. H. Brumbaugh, Geo. W. Sanderson, L. M. Hagerty, H. B. Brumbaugh, J. G. Gillam, H. B. Dunn and A. J. McCahan.

Discount Day—Wednesday.

We solicit your account and will give your business prompt, accurate and considerate attention.
Telephone No. 82. 5-28-02-yr.

THE "ITEM"

$1.00 per Year.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
MOUNT UNION, PA.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus, $2,500.

Officers:
A. B. Gillam, President.
T. A. Appleby, Vice President.
G. B. M. Kepler, Cashier.

Directors:
A. B. Gillam, T. A. Appleby, C. B. Bush, M. D., Benj. O'Connor, Bruce Yocum, R. B. Campbell, W. G. Ewing, M. W. Isenberg, W. J. Campbell, M. D.

Household individual banks furnished on application.
A general banking business done.
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Drafts issued on the principal commercial cities.
Absolute safety of investment and courteous treatment of patrons are assured to the public, whose patronage is respectfully invited.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., June 22, 1904.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 29, 1904.

	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. Night	D'ly. A.M.	D ly. A.M.	D'ly. A. M	D'ly ex.S. P.M.
New York:						
W. 23d St. Sta.	7 55	12 10	. . .	. . .	8 55	. .
Desb's St. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	. .
Cort'dtSt. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. .	. . .	9 00	. .
Philadelphia	11 40	4 25	7 10	. . .	11 40	5 30
Washington	10 40	. . .	7 50	. . .	10 50	5 40
Baltimore	11 55	4 44	8 52	. . .	12 00	7 00

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Harrisburg	2 50	8 00	11 48	. .	3 10	5 00	10 35
Rockville	. .	8 12	11 59	. .	. .	5 13	10 46
Marysville	f3 04	8 17	12 03	. .	. .	5 18	10 49
Duncannon	f3 18	8 35	12 16	. .	3 35	5 36	11 03
Newport	f3 40	9 05	12 37	. .	3 55	6 06	11 25
Millerst'wn	. .	9 14	f12 45	. .	. .	6 17	f11 34
Thom's't'n	. .	9 25	f12 53	. .	. .	6 28	f11 42
Port Royal	f4 13	9 43	1 07	. .	f4 22	6 47	f11 57
Mifflin	4 18	9 48	1 11	. .	4 27	6 52	12 01
Lewist'n Jc.	4 40	10 14	1 30	. .	4 46	7 17	12 22
McVeytown	f5 02	10 39	1 48	. .	f5 04	7 42	. .
N. Hamilt'n	f5 21	11 01	f2 04	. .	. .	8 03	. .
Mt. Union	f5 27	11 07	2 08	. .	5 25	8 10	. .
Mapleton	f5 33	11 13	f2 14	. .	. .	8 17	. .
Huntingdon	5 50	11 32	2 29	. .	5 45	8 35	. .
Petersburg	f6 07	11 47	2 43	. .	. .	8 50	. .
Birm'gham	f6 35	12 13	3 07	. .	H6 20	9 14	. .
Tyrone	6 42	12 20	3 12	. .	6 26	9 21	. .
Bellwood	7 07	12 41	3 29	. .	6 47	9 38	. .
Altoona	7 30	1 00	3 45	. .	7 05	9 55	. .
Pittsburg	12 10	5 50	8 45	. .	10 50	1 50	. .
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

"J" stops on signal to discharge passengers from Harrisburg and east and south of Harrisburg.

"H" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and receive passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Additional trains leave Harrisburg for Altoona and Pitttsburg as follows: 1.35, 2.41, 11.45 a.m., 12.55, 2.53, 3.05, 7.20, 9.48, 11.05 and 11.50 p. m. daily.

	Week days. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. P.M.
Pittsburg	. .	3 00	3 00	8 00	. .	12 45	4 55
Altoona	5 00	6 25	7 05	11 43	1 50	5 55	9 05
Bellwood	f5 12	. .	7 20	m11 55	2 04	6 10	9 19
Tyrone	5 24	6 47	7 38	12 06	2 20	6 27	9 33
Birm'gham	f5 28	. .	7 43	g12 10	2 25	6 32	P9 38
Petersburg	f5 46	. .	8 07	. .	2 48	f6 56	. .
Huntingdon	5 57	7 17	8 20	12 37	3 02	7 10	10 12
Mapleton	f6 11	. .	8 36	. .	3 19	7 24	. .
Mt. Union	f6 17	. .	8 42	m12 56	3 26	7 29	f10 32
N. Hamiltonf	6 22	. .	8 46	. .	3 32	7 34	. .
McVeytown	6 40	. .	9 05	m1 16	3 53	f7 51	. .
Lewist'n Jc.	7 00	f8 05	9 27	1 35	4 17	8 10	11 16
Mifflin	7 22	. .	9 48	m1 52	4 41	8 30	f11 37
Port Royal	7 27	. .	9 52	. .	4 46	8 34	. .
Thom's't'n	7 42	. .	10 08	. .	5 04	f8 48	. .
Millerstown	7 51	. .	10 18	. .	5 15	f8 57	. .
Newport	8 00	. .	10 28	L2 24	5 25	9 05	. .
Duncannon	8 27	. .	10 52	L2 44	5 55	f9 29	. .
Marysville	8 44	. .	11 07	. .	6 15	f9 43	. .
Rockville	8 48	. .	11 12	. .	6 22	f9 48	. .
Harrisburg	9 00	9 30	11 25	3 10	6 35	10 00	1 00

	A.M.	A.M.	P,M,	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Baltimore	. .	12 15	. .	6 00	9 45	2 20	. .
Washington	. .	1 20	. .	7 15	. .	3 30	. .
Philadelphia	11 48	12 17	*3 17	6 23	10 47	4 23	4 23
New York:							
Desb's St.	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	7 13	7 13
Cort'dt St	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	7 13	7 13
W. 23d St	2 15	3 00	*6 00	9 40	. .	7 15	7 15
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.

Additional trains leave Pittsburg for Altoona, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia as follows: 3.35, 7.15 and 7.30 a. m., 12.01, 4.50, 7.10, 9.00 and 10 00 p. m. daily.

*Week days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops only on signal, or notice to agent or conductor, to receive or discharge passengers.

"G" Passenger section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers Sunday only.

"m" passenger section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers.

"p" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction—For Sunbury 7.30 a. m. and 3.00 p. m. week days.

For McClure 7.30 a. m., 3.00 p. m week days.

For Milroy 7.40 a. m., 1.50 and 4 50 p. m. week days.

For Reedsville 6.05, 7.40 a. m., 1.50, and 4.50 p. m. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 a. m. and 5.55 p. m. week days. Bedford only 8.35 a. m. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield, Curwensville and Grampain, 8.00 a. m., 3 55 and 6.50 p. m. week days, and 8.00 a m. Sundays.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 a. m., 12.25 and 7.00 p. m. week days. 8.10 a. m. Sundays.

For Scotia 7.50 a. m. and 2.50 p. m. week days

PENNSYLVANIA AND NORTHWESTERN R. R.

Trains leave Bellwood for Punxsutawney 8.00 a. m. and 3.34 p. m. week days, arrive at Bellwood at 11.12 a. m. and 5.44 p. m. week days.

For rates, maps and detailed information, call on Ticket Agents, or address Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.

GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, June 29, 1903, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTH Expr's A M	SOUTH Mail P M	STATIONS	NORTH Mail A M	NORTH F.Line P M
8 35	5 56	Huntingdon	11 10	5 15
8 45	6 05	McConnellstown	11 00	5 05
8 50	6 09	Grafton	10 56	5 00
8 55	6 14	Brumbaugh	10 51	4 55
8 59	6 18	Marklesburg	10 47	4 51
9 06	6 25	Entrikin	10 40	4 44
9 11	6 30	Beaver	10 35	4 39
9 16	6 35	Cove	10 30	4 34
9 27	6 46	Saxton	10 20	4 23
9 31	6 50	Clark	10 15	4 18
9 39	6 58	Riddlesburg	10 08	4 11
9 44	7 02	Hopewell	10 04	4 07
9 56	7 10	Cypher	9 56	3 59
10 07	7 19	Tatesville	9 46	3 50
10 17	7 27	Everett	9 38	3 43
10 20	7 30	Mt. Dallas	9 35	3 40
10 43	7 50	Bedford	9 15	3 20
11 35	8 35	Hyndman	8 28	2 30
12 05	9 05	Cumberland	8 00	2 00

Sunday train leaves Huntiugdon at 8.35 a. m and returning 5.30 p. m.

SHOUP'S BRANCH.

SOUTH Expr's A M	STATIONS	NORTH Expr's P M
9 35	Saxton	4 00
9 50	Coalmont	3 45
	Crawford	
10 05	Dudley	3 30

CARL M. GAGE, General Manager.

Are You Thinking

Of getting married? If you are buy your wedding ring at Zerby's Jewelry Store, 516 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Stage - Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned having purchased the outfit of J. F. Park, will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.00 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

I. W. BUMGARDNER.

That Throbbing Headache

Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of suffers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and build up your health. Only 25 cents, money back if not cured. Sold by Wright & Dell.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. W. SWOPE

—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention.

Office on Main street.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public

W. H. & J. S. WOODS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

S. P. STUBBS,

—CARPET WEAVER.—

and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.

Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

Easy and Quick!

Soap-Making with BANNER LYE

To make the very best soap, simply dissolve a can of *Banner Lye* in cold water, melt 5½ lbs. of grease, pour the Lye water in the grease. Stir and put aside to set.

Full Directions on Every Package

Banner Lye is pulverized. The can may be opened and closed at will, permitting the use of a small quantity at a time. It is just the article needed in every household. It will clean paint, floors, marble and tile work, soften water, disinfect sinks, closets and waste pipes.

Write for booklet "*Uses of Banner Lye*"—free.

The Penn Chemical Works, Philadelphia

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.,

'Phone 102, Akers Building

503 Washington St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS administered.

Telephone connection 8-1-00-tf

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the financial condition of Mapleton Borough School District for year ending June, 1904.

Account of John A. Toomey, collector.

	DR.	CR.
To amount of duplicate	$897 54	
" 5 per cent. on $147.61	7 38	
By exonerations		10 67
" 5 per cent. off $663.27		33 16
" 3 per cent. for collecting 663.27		19.90
" 5 per cent. for collecting 223.61		11 18
" treasurer's receipts		830 01
	904 92	904 92

Account of A. W. Swope, treasurer.

	DR.	CR.
To amount on hand	4 30	
" amt. received from Union Twp.	5 67	
" amt. from collector	830 01	
" state appropriation	661 93	
By vouchers		1369 45
" commissions		27 39
" balance		105 07
	1501 91	1501 91
Balance in treasury		$105 07

We, the undersigned auditors of Mapleton borough being duly sworn, do certify that we have audited the accounts of the collector and treasurer of Mapleton Borough school district and that the foregoing is a true statement thereof.

JOS. S. WILSON,
L. F. BAKER,
J. MELVIN MILLER,
Auditors.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., June 6, 1094.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in Effect January 11, 1904

SOUTHWARD		No.2 a.m.	No. 4 p.m.	No. 6 a.m.	No. 8 a.m.
Mount Union	LEAVE	9 05	3 50	11 15	. .
Augh. Mills		9 22	4 08	11 32	. .
Shirley		9 35	4 20	11 45	. .
Orbisonia		9 50	4 35	12 00	. .
		10 00	4 45	1 15	5 30
Pogue		10 12	4 57	1 27	5 40
Three Springs		10 23	5 12	1 45	5 50
Saltillo		10 30	5 25	1 55	5 58
Cole's		11 03	5 58	2 25	6 30
Rocky Ridge		11 08	6 03	2 30	6 35
Cook's		11 18	6 13	2 40	6 45
Robertsdale	ARRIVE	11 30	6 25	2 50	6 55
		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m

NORTHWARD		No. 1 A.M.	No. 3 P.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 7 P.M.
Robertsdale	LEAVE	6 05	12 45	8 20	4 30
Cook's		6 15	12 55	8 30	4 40
Rocky Ridge		6 25	1 03	8 38	4 48
Cole's		6 30	1 09	8 43	4 55
Saltillo		7 00	1 38	9 12	5 25
Three Springs		7 08	1 45	9 20	5 32
Pogue		7 20	1 57	†9 32	5 42
Orbisonia		7 38	2 15	9 50	5 55
		7 43	2 20	10 00	. .
Shirley		8 00	2 35	10 15	. .
Augh. Mills		8 10	2 45	†10 25	. .
Mount Union	ARRIVE	8 30	3 05	10 45	. .
		a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

SOUTHWARD No. 12 p.m.	No. 10 a.m.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 9 a.m.	No. 11 p.m
4 50	8 45	Lv . . Orbisonia . . Ar	9 45	5 45
4 58	8 52	. *Blacklog .	9 38	5 38
5 06	9 00	. *Cedar Rock .	9 30	5 30
5 09	9 03	. *Locke Valley.	9 27	5 27
5 15	9 10	Ar . Shade Gap . Lv	9 20	5 20
p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.

All trains run daily except Sunday.

The Company reserves the right to vary from the above Time-Table without notice.

Standard Time—75th Meridian, or Eastern time.

† Trains will not stop.

R. S. SEIBERT, General Manager

CASSVILLE.

J. O. Heaton made a business trip to Huntingdon this week.

James Buchanan and son, Samuel, are visiting their friends here. Samuel was in the war with Spain.

Mr. Jacobs and family, of Huntingdon, were in our town on their way to visit Mr. and Mrs. Amos Evans.

Hyssong Brothers are working hard to fill the orders for ware that they have received. A big load was sent out on Satday, another on Monday.

Mr. McMillan, of Harrisburg, was visiting friends here, and gave the Methodist Sabbath school the benefit of his beautiful tenor voice on Sunday for which they are very grateful.

Children's Day service was held by the Lutheran school on Saturday evening The offering was for the orphans' home at Loysville. The music was excellent. One number deserving special mention was a duet by Misses Flora Green and Ada Wilson. Rev. Fleck gave an address on "Service" that inspired each one to greater effort. Children's Day service in the Methodist church was held Sunday. The programe used was the one prepared by the Board of Education. It was "The Legion of the King," and was most excellently performed. The children recited and sang beautifully. Pastor Straine spoke on "The Church and Education." His remarks were forceful and full of interest, this being the sixth service at which he had presided and all of them grandly successful. He felt that the outlook for the charge was bright and hopeful.

CALVIN.

A more complete program will be published later.

Mr. J. C. Pheasant is going to raise his barn next Friday.

Mrs. Madison Wright and son are visiting her brother in Ohio.

The members of the M. E. church are beautifying their church by new paper.

The Children's Day exercises at the M. E. church moved off very nicely last Sunday morning.

There will be a celebration on the Fourth of July at Calvin; also a festival during the day and evening.

EXCURSIONS TO ATLANTIC CITY

And Other Atlantic Coast Resorts Via Pennsylvania Railroad.

June 23, July 7 and 21, August 4 and 18, and September 1 are the dates of the Pennsylvania Railroad annual low-rate excursions for 1904 to Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon, Anglesea, Wildwood, Holly Beach, N. J., Rehoboth, Del., or Ocean City, Md.

Tickets good to return within *sixteen days*, including date of excursion.

A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will leave Pittsburg on above-mentioned dates at 8.55 A. M., reaching Philadelphia 6.25 P. M., in time for supper, and arriving ATLANTIC CITY, via the Delaware River Bridge Route, the *only all-rail line*, at 8.35 P. M. A stop will be made for luncheon *en route*. Passengers may also spend the night in Philadelphia, and proceed to the shore by any regular train from Market Street Wharf or Broad Street Station on the following day.

Passengers for New Jersey points other than Atlantic City will spend the night in Philadelphia, and use regular trains the next day from Market Street Wharf. Passengers for Rehoboth, Del., or Ocean City, Md., will use regular trains the following day from Broad Street Station.

A stop-over within limit will be allowed at Philadelphia returning, if passengers will deposit their tickets with the Ticket Agent at Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, immediately on arrival. Tickets must be deposited with Agent on arrival at seashore destination and properly validated for return trip.

Tickets will be sold from stations at the rates named below:

	RATE. Tickets good only in Coaches.	RATE. Tickets good in Pull. Cars in connect'n with regular Pull. Tickets.	Train Leaves P M.
Altoona	$8 00	$10 00	12.35
Bellwood	8 00	10 00	12.46
Tyrone	7 65	9 65	12.56
Huntingdon	7 10	9 10	1.26
Mount Union	6 75	8 75	a1.44
Lewistown Jc.	6 00	8 00	2.20
Philadelphia, Ar	.....	.....	6.25
Atlantic City, "	.....	.....	8.35

"a" Stops on notice to agent to take on passengers for seashore points only.

Tickets will also be sold for regular trains leaving Pittsburg at 4.55 and 9.00 P. M. from all stations at which these trains stop, and from stations from which regular connection with them is made, and at the higher rate only on train leaving at 10.00 P. M. Pullman sleeping cars *through to Atlantic City* on the 10.00 P. M. train, and to Philadelphia on the 4.55 and 9.00 P. M. trains.

Returning coupons will be accepted on any regular train except the Pennsylvania Limited and the Chicago Limited and the St. Louis Limited.

For detailed information in regard to rates and time of trains apply to ticket agents or Mr. Thomas E. Watt, District Passenger Agent, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg. 6-22-1t

William Reed & Sons

EARLY CLOSING.

Beginning Monday, June 13th the store will close each evening, Saturdays and P. R. R. pay days excepted, at 6 o'clock.

The custom of early closing has become so well fixed and the propriety of it so generally accepted by the public that is is only necessary to make the announcement. We believe the thoughtful part of the community will uphold the few stores who close in the interests of their salespeople. If it is impossible for you to come before six, drop us a card and we will see that your wants are supplied.

Two Important Sales are on for the Entire Month of June

THE CARPET SALE

Offers most unusual prices in floor coverings. These prices speak loudly to all of an economical turn of mind. The goods are all new and most desirable.

Whittall's first quality the best Brussells made, worth $1.45 at $1.00. Every Whittall's carpet has the name woven in the back.

Best velvets worth $1.15 at 68c.

Best Tapestry Bussells worth $1.10 at 75c.

Best Saxony Axministers worth $1.30 at $1.00 a yard.

All made and laid in the best manner free of charge.

Best all wool extra supers worth 75 cents at 50c a yard.

THE CHINA SALE

Offers extraordinary opportunity to buy a splendid dinner ware and toilet sets at prices half or a little more than half of regular prices. We are going to make this June sale, on the above goods, a remarkable, interesting one.

We have also several Toilet Sets which must go at reduced prices. We will also have a 5, 10, and 25 cent counter of best grade of glassware that will be of interest to you.

Any one unable to pay all down, by a reasonable deposit will secure what you, until it suits you to take the goods.

Do not fail to call and look the goods over.

HAVE YOU SEEN

Our Saratoga Wash Suits? They are well made and fine fitting. Prices are $1.00 to $4.50.

Every department is full of desirable summer merchandise. If you cannot come to the store, write us. Your orders will have prompt and careful attentoin.

For June Weddings our China and Fancy Goods Department is full of desirable articles at right prices.

Wm. Reed & Sons,

Huntingdon, Pa.

G. W. Wright. L. M. Dell.

Wright & Dell.

While we do not change our advertisement nor quote prices each week, yet we are changing goods with the seasons, always keeping in line both in goods and prices as our constantly increasing trade will attest.

Our customers find that they can get what they want right here, and they find that our goods are right and our prices are right.

We thank you for your patronage and solicit a continuance of the same.

Very respectfully,

WRIGHT & DELL,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

August 10, 1903.

FOR WEDDINGS!

JEWELRY and SILVERWARE of the Most Reliable Makes

Diamonds, Watches, Rings, Chains, Etc.

Tea Sets. Waiters. Toilet-Ware, Etc.

A full line of "1847 Rogers Bros." SPOONS, FORKS, Etc.

FINE WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

ZERBY'S Jewelry Store,

Huntingdon, Penna.

BE WISE AND ADVERTISE—IN THE ITEM.

FOUND!

100-pc. Dinner Sets

In different decorations

$7.00 to $15.00.

A lot of heavy Gold Band Cups, Saucers and Plates

At 10 Cents

An assortment of Toilet Sets, $1.50 to $5.00

Wood and Iron Wagons, Child's Doll Coaches, Carts and Chair Carts, Pillow Sham Holders; also a full line of Tin, Granite, Wooden and Willow ware, Crocks, 1 pt. to 1 gal. at

Yocum's Novelty

Near Postoffice,

Huntingdon, Penna.

Subscribe for the ITEM, $1 a year.

FISHER'S Mother's Bread

Only the best flour and materials are used, and it is

Absolutely Pure,

mixed (like all other bread) by the latest improved mixing machines, which guarantee perfect cleanliness, and baked by only skillful bakers in our modern bake shop. If you have not tried it, ask your grocer or stop our wagons which are on the streets all day.

We will also bake our usual line of Bread and Rolls which it has always been our aim to have pure, clean and wholesome.

As to cakes, would say they are made by skilled bakers, and only fresh country butter and eggs are used.

Ask for and eat Fisher's Mother's Bread.

Fisher's
Penn Street Bakery,
Huntingdon, Pa.

News of the Week

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

It was decided in Washington that United States embassies should hereafter be known as American embassies, the change being made for the sake of euphony and dignity.

Rear-Admiral W. K. Van Reypen was elected president of the Red Cross, and a new board of trustees was chosen at a meeting in Washington.

It was announced in Washington that Victor H. Metcalf, of California, would succeed Mr. Cortelyou as Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

Assistant Attorney-General W. A. Day chosen to probe Alaska judicial scandals, in place of Attorney Young, of Western Pennsylvania district.

James N. Tyner wrote a letter to President Roosevelt appealing for a reversal of the President's expressed judgment of Mr. Tyner's case.

President Roosevelt appointed W. E. Cochran, now chief postoffice inspector, as purchasing agent of the Postoffice Department, with $5000 a year salary.

President Roosevelt, in behalf of the Government, accepted the statue of Dr. Benjamin Rush, unveiled in Washington, D. C.

Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, was run down by a bicyclist in Washington, D. C., and severely injured.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Major-General H. C. Corbin was ordered to command the Division of the Philippines, succeeding Major-General J. F. Wade.

The United States Army transports Sumner and Kilpatrick left for Porto Rico, to bring back 600 Porto Rican school teachers.

A report from San Juan, P. R., says that the St. Louis Cordage Company has engaged twenty-four Porto Rican girls to work in its factory.

The four Porto Rican delegates to the Republican National Convention arrived.

DOMESTIC.

The Prohibitionists of Massachusetts nominated a woman for the office of Secretary of State.

Governor Odell left Albany in company with Senator Depew for the Chicago Republican convention.

By unanimous vote the Republican National Committee seated the anti-La Follette delegation from Wisconsin.

Acting Governor Edmund W. Wakelee, of New Jersey, reprieved to July 6 Mrs. Anna Valentina, who was sentenced to death for the murder of Rosa Salza.

The Military Academy at West Point graduated the largest class in its history.

Bandits held up a Northern Pacific train in Montana. Reports place the booty as high as $65,000, but the company says the loss was small.

The State Department, G. A. R., in convention at Rochester, N. Y., commended the action of President Roosevelt in the readjustment of pension claims.

The New York Board of Aldermen appropriated $1,000,000 for public baths.

Santos-Dumont arrived from Europe with his new balloon with which he intends to compete for the $100,000 prize at St. Louis.

San Francisco and San Jose capitalists have been granted a franchise by Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock to build an electric railway into the Yosemite National Park.

Chairman Payne and other prominent members of the Republican National Committee are in Chicago preparing for its meeting.

Total admissions to the St. Louis Exposition from April 30 to June 10 were 1,944,911.

More than 3000 acres of cotton land in the vicinity of Pine Bluff, Ark., was inundated by the breaking of the Arkansas River levee.

Cripple Creek, Col., mines are reopening and citizens are relaxing hostilities to unions other than Western Federation of Miners. Deported men returning to Colorado.

An appeal for assistance, financial and advisory, was sent out from the flood-stricken Arkansas River Valley district of Kansas.

The Democratic Convention to nominate State officers in Washington has been called for August 2.

Receipts for May in fifty of the largest postoffices show a seven per cent. increase over last year. Dayton, O., giving the greatest gain, forty-two per cent.

Herbert G. Squiers, the American Minister to Cuba, arrived here and told of the progress in that country.

FOREIGN.

The Governor of Tangier apprehended two sheiks who aided in treacherously capturing Raisouli.

General Count Bobrikoff, Governor-General of Finland, was shot dead at the entrance to the Finnish Senate at Helsingfors by Senator Schaumann's son, who then committed suicide.

A hurricane with phenomenal rain killed many and did great damage in Eastern Cuba.

General Stackelberg was outmaneuvred and defeated with heavy loss by the Japanese at Telisen, and the Russian attempt to relieve Port Arthur failed.

The terms of the decision of the King of Italy in regard to the territory in dispute between Great Britain and Brazil were made public.

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST.

The Russians were driven from Siu yen.

Russia's naval program provides for the construction of twenty battleships

General Stalkenberg has advanced southward from Liaoyang with 14,000 men.

Army reserves in the Kazan, Kieff and Moscow districts have been called out.

Kuroki reported four victories, in one of which 4000 Russian cavalry were engaged.

St. Petersburg is being prepared for defense should a Japanese fleet enter the Baltic.

The total of the Japanese losses at the battle of Nanshan Hill has been put at 4304.

Port Arthur is said to be communicating with the Chinese coast by wireless telegraphy.

Admiral Togo has succeeded in clearing the channel leading into Talienwan Bay of Russian mines.

Nineteen Japanese were killed by an exploding mine while sowing the entrance to Port Arthur harbor.

Officials at Pekin believe Russia is trying to provoke a hostile outbreak by China to justify aggressive action.

The Russian Admiralty denied that the Vladivostok squadron had been near Port Arthur and engaged a squadron of the Japanese fleet.

Lewis Etzel, an American acting as correspondent for a London paper, was killed by Chinese troops while in a junk hunting news of bandits.

Vice-Admiral Togo and Admiral Yamamoto, Minister of the Navy, have been promoted to the rank of Kaigun Taisho, the highest rank in the navy.

The Japanese, by a false retreat before Russians south of Kai-Chow, drew the enemy in hot pursuit, and then by a flank movement caught them in a trap.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Mary Anderson has refused a guarantee of $150,000 to make a tour of this country.

The Kaiser will in the near future lay the cornerstone of the first German journalistic college, at Karlsruhe, Baden.

Dr. E. L. Greene, one of the foremost botanists of the world, has become identified with the Smithsonian Institution.

The Sultan of Turkey is in better health than usual. The news of Japanese sucesses is said to act upon him "like a tonic."

Samuel M. Lindsay, Commissioner of Education for Porto Rico, and formerly of Philadelphia, returned to this country for a short vacation.

Lord Gwydyr, who has just entered his ninety-fifth year, is one of the very few men who can remember George IV's memorable visit to Ireland.

Charles Beecher, in whose library at Fairfield, Wayne County, Ill., the Lincoln Presidential boom was started, has just died at Marysville, Ohio.

Abner McKinley, brother of the late President McKinley, was found dead in his room by his wife at Somerset, Pa. Death was due to Bright's disease.

Dr. George Johnston Allman, for more than forty years professor of mathematics in Queen's College, Galway, Ireland, has died at the age of eighty years.

Sergeant John Martin, the only survivor of General Custer's regiment engaged in the battle of Big Horn in 1877, has been placed on the retired list of the army.

Professor Melville Thurston Cook, of the Department of Biology of De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind., has accepted a position with the Cuban Government as chief plant pathologist.

SPORTING BREVITIES.

Isaac Pyle, of Kennett Square, has sold his "Nellie Wilkes" to a New Yorker for $1200.

Joe Gans is going to 'Frisco, where he hopes public opinion will force Britt to fight him.

On account of the death of Henry D. Babcock, Jr., of New York, the Yale polo team has disbanded for the season.

From California is reported the death of Dorsey, trial 2.09 1-4, brother of the double-gaited California gelding Ottinger.

Jack White, of Sunningdale, won the British open golf championship at Sandwich, with a record score of 296.

It is reported that an effort was made recently to poison Kremlin, 2.07 1-4, and other horses at the Allen Farm, Pittsfield, Mass.

R. E. Williams, of the class of 1905, of Chicago, has been elected captain of the Princeton University track team for the ensuing year.

Holcombe Ward, Harvard University's great tennis player, was successful in defending his title and trophy as the Metropolitan lawn tennis champion.

Arrangements have been made to use wireless telegraphy, a special cable despatch states, at the International Automobile cup race.

Mike Donovan, of Glens Falls, N. Y., established a new record for the professional heel-and-toe walkers for the distance of 320 yards at Natick, Mass., doing the distance in one minute and three seconds.

The regatta of the Helice Club was held at Suresnes, near Paris. The Darracq motor boat Marsonin won the Zine cup. She completed the course of thirty-two kilometres in fifty-two minutes and forty-eight three-fifth seconds.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

A New Episcopal Diocese.

At the meeting of the Episcopal Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, held at Williamsport, it was decided to divide the diocese and establish a new one out of the arch-deaconries of Harrisburg and Williamsport. The arch deaconries of Scranton and Reading remain in the old diocese. Bishop Talbot, who has the choice, says he does not know whether he will remain in the old diocese or take the bishopric of the new one. The new diocese's arm will embrace the counties of Potter, Clinton, Tioga, Lycoming, Sullivan, Centre, Union, Northumberland, Montour, Columbia, Blair, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Snyder, Juniata, Perry, Cumberland, Dauphin, Bedford, Fulton, Franklin, Adams, York and Lancaster.

Creasy's Great Majority.

The Columbia County Democratic convention met at Bloomsburg and proved to be the most quiet and harmonious one in the county's history. The nominees are: Harry E. Davis, of Sunbury, for Congress; W. T. Creasy and John G. Harman for members of Assembly, and Boyd Prescott for County Surveyor. Creasy was the only one who had opposition, and he defeated his opponent, Charles E. Randall, by 2054 votes to 707. For County Chairman, C. H. Dildine, of Greenwood, whose name was not mentioned in connection with the office until an hour previous to the convention, was elected, with practically no opposition.

Engine's Silence Cost $1125.

Barbara Kreamer, of Norristown, was awarded $1125 in Court for the death of her husband on a grade crossing on the Perkiomen Railroad at Collegeville. Kreamer followed the old-time occupation of caterer at country sales and fairs. He was sixty-eight years old and the company claimed he was guilty of contributory negligence in not stopping to look and listen; but there was a conflict of testimony as to whether the bell or the whistle was sounded before the engine struck his team. Mrs. Kraemer wanted $5000.

Killed by Cave-in.

Jacob Frankenfield's sand pit, near Rittersville, was the scene of a fatal accident when Joseph Gromon and Lewis Rothrock were overwhelmed by the caving in of the bank and buried to a depth of six feet. By the time they were dug out they were dead. Gromon, who had just commenced work, was seventy-four years old, and is survived by a widow and six children. Rothrock was thirty-five, and leaves a widow and five children.

First All Steel Coach.

What is said to be the first all steel passenger car ever constructed was completed at the Berwick plant of the American Car and Foundry Company, at Bloomsburg. The new car is a beauty, weighs 55,000 pounds, and is built entirely of steel with the exception of an aluminum finish and bamboo seats. It is the first of a 300-car order for the Interborough Company, of New York City.

Big Huckleberry Crop Coming.

Reports from the Pennsylvania mountains are that the huckleberry crop this season will be large. The bushes are full of berries and it will only require a few weeks of warm weather to ripen them. Last year the crop was much damaged by severe forest fires, but the rainy weather of this spring has prevented such blazes, and there has been comparatively little loss of berries.

Stole to Fix Up Grave.

Mrs. Jane Watson, of Altoona, aged sixty, was arrested, accused of stealing $30 from the home of Coal Merchant Michael McGrath, where she was periodically employed. She confessed the theft, saying she had used the money to buy flowers for her husband's grave, which was one of the most profusely decorated in the cemetery on Memorial Day.

Boy Bandits in Jail.

Henry Williams, Michael Trevitts and Frank Shumansky, boys convicted of a number of burglaries in Mt. Carmel, and who, according to the confession of one, plotted to murder the cashier and rob a bank there, and who almost escaped from jail, were sentenced to eighteen months in jail.

City Loses Its Water Suit.

The city of Philadelphia was plaintiff in court at Norristown seeking to recover of George E. Blane for water service in Springfield Township at the rate of $1 per foot front. As at a previous session of Civil Court the presiding Judge held that the suit of the city was not well founded

First Barmaid-Criminal.

Hannah Abbott, proprietress of a hotel at Dornysville, was sentenced by Judge Trexler to pay a fine of $200 and spend twenty days in jail for selling liquor to minors. She is the first woman in Lehigh County who was ever sentenced for such an offense.

Killed On His Own Engine.

Samuel Wall, of Pittston, a Lehigh Valley engineer, was killed while standing on the pilot of his engine when the rear end was forcibly bumped by another train. Wall was caught between the pilot and a car ahead and crushed to death.

Splinter Kills a Boy.

A splinter, which was run into the toe of Frank Bueher, fifteen years old, of Lancaster, caused his death of blood poisoning on the way to the hospital.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JUNE 26.

Review of the Second Quarter — Read Isaiah liii., 1-10—Golden Text, Phil. ii., 9—Topic: Closing Scenes in Christ's Earthly Life.

Introduction.—The lessons of the quarter begin with the visit of Christ and His apostles to the borders of Phoenicia, in the early summer of A. D. 29, and close with the resurrection. They have been full of interest and very profitable. The great truths in connection with Christ's mission on earth have been brought out and discussed.

Summary.—Lesson I., Topic: Christ healing the afflicted. Place: On the borders of Phoenicia. Sermons on bread of life and pollution just delivered; the people plot against Him; Jesus and His disciples go to the borders of Phoenicia; a Gentile woman beseeches Him to cast the devil out of her daughter; Jesus replies that it is not proper to give the children's bread to dogs; she asks for the crumbs; "for this saying" the devil was cast out—her request granted.

II. Topic: Christ and His true followers. Place: Near Caesarea Philippi. Jesus asked His disciples who men said He was; some said John the Baptist, and others Elijah, Jeremiah, or one of the prophets. Whom do you say I am? Peter answers, The Christ. Jesus blessed Peter; man had not revealed it, but the Father had; the foundation rock; gates of hades shall not prevail against it; the keys of the kingdom of heaven given; Christ's death; Peter rebukes him; get behind me Satan; saving and losing the life.

III. Topic: Christ's present glory and future sufferings. Place: Probably Mount Hermon. Peter, James and John go with Jesus into the mount to pray. As Jesus prays He is transfigured; Moses and Elijah appear; converse regarding His departure from the world; the disciples see Jesus and the two men in their glory; enter into a cloud; hear a voice; Jesus is commended; alone with Jesus; tell no man; wondered what the rising of the dead meant; asked question about Elias.

IV. Topic: Christ directing the affairs of His kingdom. Place: Probably in Perea. The seventy appointed; sent forth; two and two; whither He Himself would come; the harvest plenteous; requests disciples to pray for laborers; Go, as lambs among wolves; hasten; ask that peace may rest upon the house; heal and preach; woe pronounced on Chorazin and Bethsaida; Capernaum should be thrust down to hell.

V. Topic: Importunate prayer. Place: In Perea. Christ prayed often; His disciples asked that they might be taught to pray; the value of the Lord's prayer; meaning of kingdom; God's will should be done on earth as in heaven; daily bread to be given; sins to be pardoned; parable of the importunate borrower, which should teach us to be persistent in prayer; a glorious promise; parents give good gifts to children; our heavenly Father is more willing to give the Holy Spirit to them that ask Him.

VI. Topic: The importance of being ready at the time of Christ's coming. Place: In Perea. Let loins be girded and lights burning—be ready and waiting for the coming of Christ as servants wait for the return of their master from the wedding. Christ will come as a thief, suddenly, when we least expect Him; the faithful, wise, just steward was promoted; the riotous and drunken servant perished; the one who knew his lord's will and failed to do should be beaten with many stripes; the one who knew not and failed to do should be beaten with few stripes.

VII. Topic: Man's folly and God's compassion. Place: In Perea. A certain man had two sons. The younger called for his portion of the inheritance; took all his goods; went into a far country; wasted his substance with harlots; a great famine; in want; feeding swine; decides to return home; is seen and met by his father; the boy is clothed; a feast is made; there is great rejoicing.

VIII. Topic: True greatness. Place: Perea. Christ and His disciples journeying toward Jerusalem; near the close of His earthly mission; James and John ask that they may sit, one on His right hand and the other on His left, in His glory; Jesus told them they knew not what they asked; asked them if they could suffer with Him; the exalted position they asked would be given to those for whom it was prepared; the ten much displeased; they were not to exercise authority as the Gentiles; principles of Christ's kingdom; Son of Man came to minister.

IX. Topic: Christ our Passover. Place: Jerusalem. It was Thursday; Jesus sent Peter and John to Jerusalem to prepare the Passover supper; they found a large upper room where they made ready; in the evening Jesus sat at the table with His disciples; He told them that one of them should betray Him; they were sorrowful and every one asked, "Lord, is it I?" Jesus said it would have been better for that man had he never been born; He then told Judas that he was the one; Judas left; Jesus eats His last supper with the remaining eleven.

X. Topic: The demand of the Jews for Christ's death. Place: Pilate's judgment hall. Jesus is taken to Pilate, the Governor, who investigates the charges and finds them false; Jesus is sent to Herod, who finds no fault with Christ; Pilate calls the people together and desires to release Christ; they demand that He be crucified; three times Pilate urges His release; they demand the release of Barabbas, a murderer; Pilate yields; washes his hands; orders Jesus to be scourged; delivers Him to be crucified.

XI. Topic: Closing scenes in Christ's earthly life. Place: Mount Calvary. Christ on the cross; mocked by the soldiers; vinegar offered; the superscription; the two thieves crucified with Christ; one railed on Jesus; the other confessed his sins and asked to be remembered in Christ's kingdom; the prayer answered; darkness from 12 till 3 o'clock; Jesus cried with a loud voice and died; the centurion's testimony.

XII. Topic: The events of the resurrection morning. Place: Garden near Calvary. Christ was crucified on Friday, April 7; rose early Sunday morning, April 9; several women were early at the tomb; the stone was rolled away; the women entered the sepulchre; Christ was not there; two angels appeared; their faces were like lightning and their garments were dazzling; the women were afraid; the angels told them Christ had risen; He was to go before them into Galilee; the women ran to take the disciples word; Jesus met them; the Roman guard bribed.

A House Raising.

In Kansas City recently a three-story brick house was raised 160 feet up a steep bluff. The house was carried on a strong framework of timbers and raised by the turning of 300 jacks, divided into thirty groups.

The Markets

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2c. per quart.

BUTTER.			
Creamery—Western, extra.	$ 18	@$	18¼
Firsts	16½	@	17½
Seconds	15	@	16
State dairy tubs, firsts	16	@	16½
Imitation creamery	13½	@	15
Factory, thirds to firsts	12	@	14
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	—	@	7¾
Small	—	@	7⅞
Part skims, good to prime	3¼	@	4
Part skims, common	—	@	2
Full skims	1	@	1½
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	20	@	21
State and Penn	20	@	21
Western—Choice	12	@	18
Southern—Choice	14	@	15½
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice	2 85	@	2 90
Medium, choice	1 95	@	2 00
Pea, choice	1 82½	@	1 85
Red kidney, choice	—	@	2 85
White kidney	2 85	@	2 90
Yellow eye	2 55	@	2 60
Black turtle soup	—	@	2 80
Lima, Cal.	2 35	@	2 40
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—Ben Davis, per bbl	2 25	@	2 75
Baldwin, per bbl	2 25	@	2 75
Northern Spy, per bbl	2 50	@	3 50
Russets, per bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Strawberries, per qt	4	@	16
Huckleberries, per qt	7	@	14
Blackberries, per qt	9	@	13
Peaches, per carrier	1 00	@	2 25
Plums, per carrier	1 00	@	2 00
Gooseberries, per qt	6	@	8
Muskmellons, per crate	50	@	3 50
Cherries, per qt	5	@	8
Raspberries, per pt	1 00	@	2 00
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb	—	@	12½
Spring chickens, per lb	20	@	25
Roosters, per lb	—	@	8½
Turkeys, per lb	—	@	12
Ducks, per pair	40	@	80
Geese, per pair	90	@	1 25
Pigeons, per pair	35	@	40
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb	12	@	15
Broilers, Philadelphia	32	@	40
Fowls, Western, per lb	11	@	12
Spring ducks, per lb	14	@	16½
Squabs, per dozen	1 50	@	2 75
HOPS.			
State, 1903, choice, per lb	34	@	35
Good to prime, per lb	31	@	33
Common to fair	27	@	29
Pacific Coast, 1903, choice	29	@	30
Good to prime, per lb	27	@	28
Common to fair	24	@	26
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay, prime, per 100 lb	—	@	97½
No. 1, per 100 lb	92½	@	95
No. 2, per 100 lb	85	@	90
Clover, mixed, per 100 lb.	65	@	70
Straw, long rye	1 05	@	1 20
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, old, per sack	3 00	@	3 25
Southern, per bbl	1 50	@	4 75
Sweets, per basket	1 25	@	1 75
Turnips, per 100 bunches	50	@	1 00
Tomatoes, per carrier	1 00	@	2 75
Egg plant, per box	1 50	@	2 25
Squash, per crate	50	@	2 50
Peas, per basket	75	@	1 50
Peppers, per carrier	1 50	@	2 50
Lettuce, per bbl	40	@	75
Cabbages, per crate	1 25	@	2 00
Cucumbers, per basket	75	@	1 75
String beans, per basket	75	@	1 50
Spinach, per bbl	50	@	75
Beets, per 100 bunches	2 00	@	3 00
Carrots, per 100 bunches	2 00	@	3 00
Kale, per bbl	40	@	60
Asparagus, per doz. b'ches.	75	@	3 00
Radishes, per 100 bunches	25	@	50
Rhubarb, per 100 bunches	25	@	1 00
Lima beans, per crate	1 50	@	3 50
Onions, N. O., per bag	—	@	1 50
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	5 10	@	5 40
Spring patents	5 10	@	5 50
Wheat, No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	1 06⅜
No. 2 red	—	@	1 10
Corn, No. 2 white	—	@	55½
Oats, mixed	45	@	47
Clipped, white	52	@	53
Rye, Western	—	@	70
Lard, city	6⅜	@	6½
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	8⅝	@	8¾
Calves, city dressed	6	@	9
Country dressed	6	@	8
Sheep, per 100 lb	3 00	@	5 00
Lambs, per 100 lb	6 50	@	8 50
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	4 35	@	5 35
Country dressed, per lb	6	@	7¼

ENEMIES OF THE CROPS.

The Department of Agriculture Reports on "Plant Diseases of 1903."

Washington, D. C.—The destruction wrought on crops by countless plant enemies throughout the country is revealed by a report issued by the Department of Agriculture on "Plant Diseases in 1903." Besides the mass of detail regarding conditions in the United States proper, it shows that the coffee leaf blight has accidentally been introduced in Porto Rico and measures are being taken to stamp it out. Cocoa in Porto Rico is affected by a black pod rot canker and root diseases.

The potato blight and rot caused widespread destruction, being especially enormous in New York, Pennsylvania, Northeastern Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin. The damage is estimated at $10,000,000 for the season in New York alone. Walnut bacterios caused heavy losses in California.

The cherry shot hole fungus was injurious in New York and Pennsylvania and prevailed destructively in Iowa and Nebraska. Crown gall is becoming more serious every year as a nursery pest throughout the country. The black rot of grape was more general in Connecticut and Rhode Island, the loss being forty per cent.

Apple canker or brown rot was prevalent in Connecticut, Ohio, New York and Michigan, causing much damage, especially in neglected orchards.

The tomato blight has practically ruined the tomato crop of Porto Rico. A potato root rot has caused the loss of nearly the entire potato crop. Orange scab has caused considerable damage in the Bayamon district.

FIXING THE BLAME FOR STEAMER HORROR

Latest Estimates of the Number of Lives Lost by the Burning of the General Slocum.

RIVER HOLDS MANY DEAD

New York City.—Off the Bronx shore of North Brother Island, where the burning General Slocum was beached, and on up the river for a mile and a half to Hunt's Point, where the tide finally carried the charred hulk, the ghastly business of fishing for human bodies has gone on day and night since the appalling tragedy, neither weariness nor hunger stopping Coroner O'Gorman's volunteer crews and the police. The racing tide made it well nigh impossible to use the grappling irons at times, but on the ebb the fishers more than made up for their enforced idleness.

Added findings now show beyond the shadow of any doubt that during the single hour following the discovery of fire in the pleasure steamboat, which was carrying Pastor Haas' St. Mark's Lutheran congregation on its annual picnic excursion, more American lives were lost than during the Spanish-American War.

Two days after the disaster Police Inspector Albertson, who is supervising the work of recovering bodies, said: "The 560 bodies found represent only half the number of dead. It will be days before the sunken Slocum gives up all its dead and for weeks bodies will be washed ashore down the East River and up the Sound."

The difficulty of estimating the number the dead is increased by the uncertainty as to the number of persons who were on the General Slocum when she left the pier and steamed up the East River on her fatal trip.

No one knows how many dead are still at the bottom of the river off the island, or how many burned and blackened corpses lie in the hull. Coroner O'Gorman thinks that at least 200 more will be found. The Coroner said that Diver John Rice and the men who worked with him at Hunt's Point believe that there are scores caught in the debris of the burned steamer. These it may be impossible to remove until the wreckers get to work and tear the Slocum apart. At any rate, it will be a week, perhaps longer, before all the dead will be found. Some, so the divers and grapplers of the river say, will never be recovered. Carried out to sea, or held fast at the bottom of the river or utterly destroyed in the fire are scores, these men think. Other divers exploring the river bed along the track covered by the burning steamer say there are heaps of bodies still beneath the water.

In all the history of disaster where human life has been sacrificed no wail of lamentation could be greater than that which has gone up from those bereft by this tragedy, for as the days grew in number the horror increased in intensity. On whose shoulders rests the terrible responsibility is yet to be determined, but one fact has been settled beyond dispute—a great number of the life preservers on the craft were not life preservers at all, but life destroyers. Instead of being buoyants, they were as leaden weights, carrying their victims to certain death.

Scores of bodies have been found with these miserable pretenses strapped about them. It may be that there were a few serviceable cork jackets on board the General Slocum, but the majority were made of powdered cork and glue, and were not only absolutely useless, but a peril rather than a safety. They were pulled out of their places by men strong enough to secure them, but the women and children in the panic and excitement did not know how to adjust the belts, and only a few of them were loaded down with the weights that meant certain death. Those found have been found on the bodies of men for the most part. All these appliances had been passed by inspectors as serviceable and safe. When the inquiry shall have begun the story of the condition of the life preservers will be of greater interest and importance than the action of the captain in the pilot house, who ran his ship aflame a mile or a mile and a half before he sought refuge by driving her ashore.

It is agreed by a majority of the survivors that Captain Van Schaik made a desperate and heroic effort to save the lives of his passengers, but experienced rivermen are of the opinion that the suddenness of the fire and the fright and confusion which followed upset his judgment and caused him to do the very thing which he ought not to have done. It has been pointed out that there are at least three points where he might have run the craft into shoal water and been within reach of help from shore and close to a flotilla of boats that were rushing to the rescue; but, either dazed by the situation or out of his head entirely, or believing that the only salvation was to reach North Brother Island, he passed Ward's Island after the fire was discovered, made no attempt to run close to the Astoria shore and steered away from the Sunken Meadows, which the Seawanhaka sought twenty-four years ago, losing less than thirty of her passengers.

Flags on the City Hall and other municipal buildings were at half mast by order of Mayor McClellan to show formally the widespread sorrow in the city for the deaths of hundreds of people caused by the burning of the steam boat. The Mayor issued a proclamation expressing the sympathy of the people of the city and appointing a relief committee.

President Roosevelt ordered Secretary Cortelyou to make a rigid investigation of the disaster, and the work will be conducted under the personal supervision of Mr. Cortelyou and Geo. Uhler, supervising inspector-general of the steamboat inspection service. Any government employe found negligent will be severely punished.

Investigations have been started by Coroner Berry and District Attorney Jerome. The fire marshal ordered an investigation of the cause of the fire. The steamboat company was conducting an inquiry of its own.

First Officer Flannagan of the steamboat made a statement at the District Attorney's office that the hose was rotten, and burst when efforts were made by the crew to put out the fire.

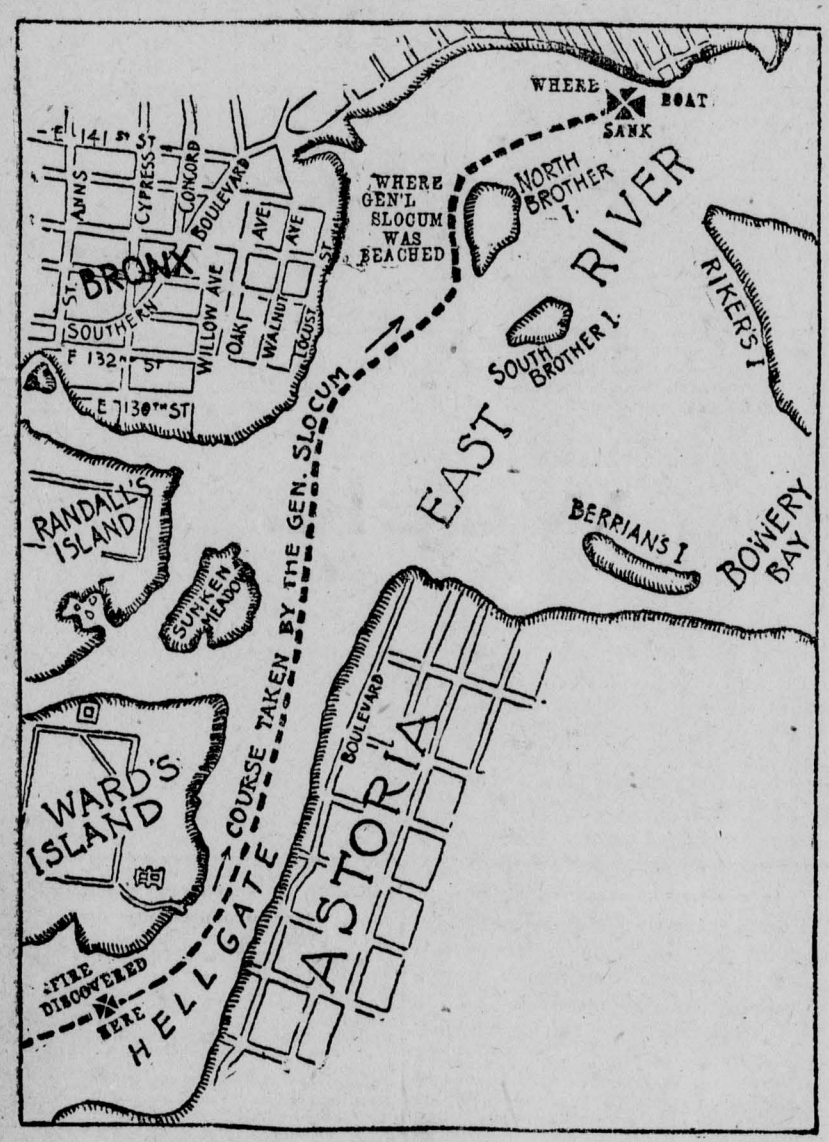
Around the Morgue heartbreaking scenes are witnessed every day, and the work of identification goes on rapidly. Several persons, driven insane by the awful sights they witnessed and their bereavement, attempted suicide. The scenes in the vicinity of St. Mark's Church and through the stricken district have been touching in the extreme.

As fast as the bodies were recovered they were inspected by Coroner O'Gorman on the beach of North Brother Island. Their watches and jewelry and other effects were sealed, numbered and preserved for relatives and friends. Then the corpses were placed in the rough pine coffins and sent to the Morgue to await identification.

"We found about three hundred watches on the dead," said the Coroner, "a bushel of finger rings, hundreds of pins and jeweled trinkets of every description, and a large amount of money altogether. My estimate of the value of the watches and rings and jewelry is $150,000. The dead were people in comfortable circumstances, and many of the women wore diamond earrings and diamond rings of great value. Some of them had big rolls of bills in their clothing. Many wore bags under their corsets or strapped around their waists in which hundreds of dollars were found. All this money, as well as the jewelry, has been placed in bags with tags corresponding with the number of the tags on the bodies. I don't think there will be great difficulty in relatives claiming and securing this property at the proper time."

Almost as appalling as the spectacle of the burning and drowning of the hundreds of women and children was the grief of the thousands of relatives of the dead who thronged the Morgue in the pitiful search for the loved ones who had gone away from home smiling and happy in the belief that they were to have a pleasant day's outing. These poor distracted people were as helpless as babes in their grief. They wandered about dazed—like people in a dream. There were little children bereft of both parents and sisters and brothers. There were fathers and mothers who had been rendered childless. Ther were fathers, and these were in the greater number, who had lost wives and children. In some terrible instances whole families had been blotted out. Six Brooklyn families met this awful fate.

One of the most frightful scenes on the burning steamboat General Slocum was the frenzied attack of a number of women, huddled for safety on the starboard paddle box, on an unknown hero, who climbed to their place of refuge to lower them to a tug with a rope that he carried. As the man, a tugboat hand, made his way up the paddle box, a score of women, rendered insane by terror, rushed at him. They sunk their teeth in his arms and tore his coat from his back. He had to fight for his life, but eventually he restored the women to a semblance of reason and lowered many of them to the tug. One arm was terribly bitten.



MAP SHOWING RUN OF THE GENERAL SLOCUM FROM TIME THE FIRE WAS DISCOVERED.

The President Acts.

Washington, D. C. — President Roosevelt issued imperative orders to Secretary Cortelyou of the Department of Commerce and Labor to investigate the Slocum horror and to leave no stone unturned in the effort to fix the responsibility for the disaster. If any one in the service of the government was negligent in his duty he will receive no mercy at the hands of his superiors.

ROBBERS LOOT EXPRESS.

Shoot Engine Driver Dead, Then Blow Up Car and Safe.

Butte, Mont.—Two train robbers held up the eastbound North Coast Limited, the Northern Pacific's crack passenger express, a mile east of Bear Mouth, Mont., where the same train was held up last year, and Engineer O'Neill met his death at the bandits' hands.

After bringing the train to a standstill, the robbers had a brief but sharp fight with the engineer, who fell dead in his cab with two bullets in his brain. The robbers then blew up the express car. Three times dynamite was exploded under the safe, and it and the car were demolished. The bandits are believed to have secured heavy plunder, estimated at $40,000, with which they escaped to the large timber of the mountains.

"AMERICAN" NOT "U. S."

Secretary Hay Orders Change on Embassy and Consular Seals.

Washington, D. C.—In accordance with an order issued by Secretary Hay, the inscriptions "United States Embassy" and "United States Consulate" no longer will appear upon the Embassy and Consular seals and in other places as formerly. In their place on all the new record books and seals will appear the words "American Embassy" and "American Consulate" and "American Consular Agency."

There are about a dozen "United States" aside from the United States of America, a fact which leads to a great deal of confusion in foreign countries.

FULL PENALTY FOR CANNON.

Prominent New Jersey Lawyer Gets Fifteen Years.

Hoboken, N. J.—Charles K. Cannon, of this place, who was found guilty of serious charges made by a young girl, was sentenced by Judge John A. Blair, in the Hudson County (N. J.) Court, to fifteen years in State Prison, and to pay a fine of $1000. This is the extreme penalty for this offense. Ex-Judge William T. Hoffman, counsel for Cannon, announced that he would file a writ of error, and Cannon was released on his old bail of $10,000.

Dinner for 3500.

George A. Beaton, of New York, provided the home-coming dinner for 3500 persons at the Athens (Ohio) centennary celebration.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED, "CHRIST'S GIFT OF LIFE."

The Rev. George R. Lunn Preaches From a Text Which He Declares Shows in Compact Form the Predominate Aim of Jesus—The Larger Life.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sunday night, in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Rev. George R. Lunn, assistant pastor, preached on "Christ's Gift of Life." The text was taken from John x:10: "I am come that they might have life." Mr. Lunn said:

I am sure that I do not exaggerate when I say that no words of our Lord are more profoundly significant than these words of the text. We have in a compact form a statement of the purpose of Jesus Christ. All else is subordinated to this great and predominate aim. Jesus Christ has come into the world to give that life in ever increasing abundance. This is not a conclusion of mine worked out after special investigation; it is the simple and clear and forceful statement of our Lord Himself. I rest upon His word as a finality. And I find in this verse a fuller and richer expression of the purpose of Christ than is found anywhere else in Scripture.

What, then, is the life which Christ seeks to give? It is the life of fellowship with God, the Father; a fellowship begun on earth and continued throughout the ages of eternity. It is the life of spiritual oneness with God, united to Him in thought, in purpose, in all our varying activities. It is the larger life which comprehends our present life, enriching it with all the holy purposes of God, our Saviour, lifting us by its power into the purified atmosphere of noble deeds, done for His sake. In other words, it is the life of which our Master spoke when He said that to lose it was a calamity, even though a man should gain the whole world.

I think I am right in saying that a great many people interpret the words and work of our Lord as applying chiefly to the other world, not altogether, but chiefly. They regard the religion of Christ as an insurance of safety for the next world rather than a definite program of activity for the present. They think more of the saving of the soul after death than of saving the life before death. No stronger illustration of this thought can be found than the large numbers of men who delay their decision in reference to Christ to some more convenient season. They say, not now, but at some future time, I will settle the great question of my soul's relation to God. You cannot find a man who will not express some wish to lead a better life; but in nearly every case they see no need of an immediate decision. In my pastoral work I have come in contact with this experience time and again. And as I have endeavored to understand what is the underlying cause of so much indecision regarding religious things, I find that most of it can be traced to this fundamental misinterpretation of the words and work of Jesus Christ our Lord. You may express this in many ways, but at heart the point is this—the saving of the soul after death, instead of saving the life right here and now; the gaining of heaven hereafter, rather than entering into heaven now. And because of this interpretation men feel no immediate necessity of getting right with God. So long as they are reasonably sure of life here, they are willing to delay the great decision of the soul.

Against this view of religion allow me to bring the message of the Saviour, "I am come that they might have life and that they might have it more abundantly." You cannot read the gospels without coming into contact with this purpose of Christ at every turn. Repeatedly do you find the word life. We are struck with the fact how constantly the word life was on the lips of Jesus. It is a word which gives us the very heart of Jesus' teaching. He was always praising, always promising life. "If thou wilt enter into life keep My commandments," "He that believeth on Me hath life," "As the Father hath life in Himself, so hath He given to the Son to have life in Himself," "Because I live ye shall live also." "Ye will not come unto Me that ye might have life." Everywhere we find this same eager pleading with men to enter into life, and we further find that Jesus identified life with goodness. To Jesus life consisted in goodness. Wickedness is death. "The soul that sinneth, it shall die" is not so much a threat as the statement of a great truth. For the sinning soul dies by reason of the very fact of its sinning. There is no life for the human soul but in righteousness. Jesus, therefore, uses language which we may justly call violent when He referred to the possibility of a man's losing his higher life. Better to cut off the offending hand or foot if it hinders the aspiring soul. Better to pluck out the eye which causes stumbling if by that means the real life of God may be gained. I have called this language violent, and such it is. Not that Jesus anticipated any literal interpretation and literal following. The forceful illustration is used to emphasize a terrible and an eternal truth. The very possibility of a man's failing to enter into the life of fellowship with God, was a thought which brought strong tears to the eyes of the Saviour of men. I tell you that in these days we are harboring in our hearts a sentimental sympathy which overlooks sin and condones iniquity and seeks to apologize for the stern words of the Saviour. There was no doubt a ringing doom against sin. But it was not the doom of a threat. Jesus never threatened. He revealed what sin is; its very nature is death. The open door of life in God is before men. To pass by that door does not mean that God will arbitrarily punish, but that the very passing it by is death. The issue of sin is doom, exile into the night, the eclipse of desolation and abandonment.

Does there move in your hearts the suspicion that such a doom is exaggerated and overdone? When that suspicion comes to me, and it often comes, I remember the words of a sainted preacher: "When I am tempted to think that the doom is overdone, I must remember that the Son of God, my Saviour, with an infinite insight into all things, superlatively sensitive, knowing the inmost heart of life, He, our Saviour, pronounced the doom to be just. This Christ, who gave Himself for us, who loved us, told us in words—I venture to say loving words, of appalling terror—that for the deliberately sinful, and for the deliberately unjust, there is no place but the night, no place but the outer darkness, no place but ultimate separateness, no place but ultimate forsakenness and abandonment. These are my Master's words, and against them I will rear no petty imagination of my own; I will rather silence my own unillumined suspicion and humbly and quietly take my place with Him. The wages of sin is the night." It is the night now; it is the night hereafter. The essence of sin is death; it is exile; it is abandonment. Jesus' words were violent, but He was not seeking to produce fear, but to reveal fact.

Now to all of us who feel this fact so keenly Jesus brings His evangel of forgiveness and peace. The words spoken so long ago have their greatest significance now, for we can see, as those Jews could not see, their fuller and more profound meaning. As He spoke of the Father in such intimate terms, bitter resentment arose in their hearts. As He told them of His willingness to lay down His life for His sheep, they retorted: "He hath a demon and is mad; why hear ye Him?" Possibly we would have spoken likewise had we been living then. But now in the light of the centuries past, we look upon that lonely, forsaken, crucified Christ and recognize in His face the glory of the living, suffering God. For the "sufferings of Christ were the true representative symbol and proclamation of what goes on perpetually in God. From them God wishes the world to learn that sin is put away only through the redemptive suffering of holy love, which He Himself is gladly bearing, and which Christ, His representative and expression, endured before the eyes of men."

It is this truth which gives to the words of the text their power. He who said, "I am come that ye might have life" is Himself the life which He seeks to impart. He and the Father are one. The words which the historic Christ spoke to those Jews then are being repeated now to us by the indwelling, immanent Christ. I like that word immanent. It is a theological word, but it is a splendid word, pregnant with meaning. His name shall be called Immanuel, God with us, the inside God, the immanent God. It is He who says "Come unto Me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest." It is He who says, "I am come that ye might have life and that ye might have it more abundantly." It is He who speaks to us in our sorrow and says, "Come with your sin and shame, come with your sadness and disappointment, come with your heavy trial and discouragement and I will give you peace." God with us! now to give us the victory. God with us, now, to forgive our sins. God with us! now, to give us heaven in our consecrated labor for Him.

I would that these words of Jesus which we are considering might live in your heart, as I try to have them live in my heart, as words spoken now, to-night, by the ever-living, ever-loving Father! How common it is for us to think of God our Father as far removed! It may be because of our training, but however we may account for it, the fact remains that many of us fail to realize that God is dealing with us now just as intimately and just as graciously as He dealt with the great prophets of old. How many of us carry about with us the sense of God? Do we have the conviction of God's abiding nearness wherever we are? If not, the greatest blessing of life has been missed. There is nothing more needed to-day than a truer, larger, more Scriptural idea of God. We need to realize His abiding nearness. But we need to forget the old idea of an unapproachable God. I recall the words of Henry Drummond, that great teacher, who, during his short life, won so many men to Christ. "I remember very well," he says, "the awful conception of God I got when I was a boy. I was given a book of Watts' hymns, which was illustrated, and, among other hymns there was one about God, and it represented a great black, scowling thunder cloud, and in the midst of that cloud there was a piercing eye. That was placed before my young imagination as God, and I got the idea that God was a great detective, playing the spy upon my actions and, as the hymn says, writing now the story of what little children do. That was a bad lesson. It has taken years to obliterate it." And I fear most of us have had to go through a similar experience before we have been rid of the terrible God of childhood, the far-away God of childhood, and come into the spiritual conception of the everywhere present God of the Bible.

Now it is this everywhere-present God, our Father, who seeks our life to save it. He wants our life now, for without God life is a living death. With God, life is growth, development — heaven now and heaven hereafter. Without God it is deterioration, atrophy, death. Here are two facts which our own experience confirms as true. We need to realize, therefore, that there is never a time when God the Father is not near us to lead us into His life. In the hour when you feel the stir of divinity within you, in the hour when conscience speaks and says, be a nobler man, a purer man, a truer man, in that hour "it is God which worketh in you." Possibly it was but yesterday that you spoke the unkind word that wounded a devoted heart, or gained your point in business by ruining your fellow man, or committed a sin that leaves a blot on the scutcheon, but afterward, unless your heart is already dead, you heard a still small voice pleading with you to repent your evil way and live a better, higher life. It was "God which worketh in you."

Multiplied are the experiences in which God is speaking to our souls, and many of us have never heard the voice. Ears have we but we hear not. We have eyes but we fail to see. There are great crowds who trample upon the beautiful violet, never thinking that they have one of God's sweetest thoughts under their heel. There are myriads of stolid eyes which look upward to the stars but see not God's glory in the robed beauty of the sky. There are multitudes who stand beneath the magnificent blue vault of heaven, gazing upon some gorgeous sunset, never dreaming that God lighted the fire. And beyond number are they who fail to feel the presence of God in the ordinary experiences of life. My friends, God wants our life. Do something with your life. Let your energy, your talent, your service be for God your Father. Be not so concerned to save your soul as to save your life. Give God your life and He will sanctify your soul.

God's Service.

I thought within those cherished days of old—
Oh, days that knew the tinge of morning sky
When night's blue star veil vanishes on high
And flares the first wild radiance of gold
Along the hazy lengths of field and wold,
That my chief services to Him must lie
In rapt devotion thro' the inner eye
Of meditation, opening toward the fold,
But, lo! the vast is gray, and I have learned
Long gone — ah, how the truth has pierced me through!
That His approval is the fullest earned
By worship in the kindly deeds we do;
God's service is as broad as needs that cry,
God's service knits man to eternity!
—L. W. L. Jennings, in Religious Herald.

Optimism of Jesus.

You remember the famous line of Robert Browning, "God's in His heaven, all's right with the world?" That was the one source of the optimism of Browning, but the optimism of Jesus went a great deal deeper. It was the fact that God was in His earth, so that the ravens were fed and the lilies were adorned, and so that the very hairs of a man's head are numbered—it was that which gave a radiant quietude to Christ.—G. H. Morrison.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning June 26.

Topic.—Signs that India is becoming Christ's.—Ps. xxii, 22-31.

India has been for many reasons one of our most difficult mission fields. It was the birthplace of Brahmanism and Buddhism and has been a chief center for Mohammedanism, there being today 62,000,000 Mohammedans in the empire. In fact, King Edward VII. of England rules today over more Mohammedans than does the sultan of Turkey or the shah of Persia. The Brahman caste system has also been a great stumbling block to Christianity. In addition to these things, the character of the people, their national customs and methods of living have formed barriers to the progress of the Christian religion. Yet there are not wanting signs that India is becoming Christ's and that some day this beautiful and fascinating land will be a diadem in the crown of the Saviour.

Some of the signs that India is becoming Christ's are as follows:

1. The great work among the outcasts of India. The outcasts are the millions of India who are beneath all castes. They are scarcely looked upon as human beings. For centuries they have lived hopeless, despairing lives, but now they see hope in Christianity and for the past thirty years have been turning to Christ in large numbers. The work among them was begun by the Methodist church in northern India thirty years ago, but has since spread over the empire, for the outcasts are everywhere.

2. The reformed movements from within Hindooism itself. Important reform movements have been introduced among the Hindoos themselves. These are not distinctively Christian, but they were brought about under the pressure of Christianity and are therefore a sign of Christianity's increasing influence.

3. The movement among the educated of India. Under the influence of eastern teaching and customs the educated men of India are becoming dissatisfied with their native religions. This will not immediately make them Christians. It may even for a time tend to drive them to infidelity and atheism, but it gives Christianity an opportunity to reach them since it is more apt to bring them under its influence. That this is the case is illustrated in the vast audiences that have listened to the lectures of Dr. John Henry Barrows and Cuthbert Hall delivered in the great cities of India under the Haskill foundation, which provides for such lectures every two years.

4. The passing away of prejudice against Christianity. From one India mission field it is reported: "A marked change is noticeable in the treatment of the Christians by the people. They are no longer held in such contempt as they used to be. Their very touch was considered polluting. But now many * * * enter into friendly conversation with them, and some even go so far as to shake hands with them. We mention this simply to show how the light of the gospel has begun to dispel the thick darkness of prejudice that has enveloped their minds for centuries."

5. The results of famine relief. In the recent famines in India Christians have been of great assistance in relieving the great distress. From 50,000 to 100,000 children in the famine districts have been placed in Christian orphanages, where they will be under the influence of Christianity. And, more than this, such Christian philanthropy cannot but break down prejudice and win the hearts of the people.

6. The gradual weakening of the caste system of India. This has been a great barrier, but it is breaking down. There is as yet nothing like intermarriage, and yet the line of demarcation is gradually becoming less distinct. Only recently at a college reunion 200 students, composed of Hindoos, Mohammedans and Christians, ate at the same table. Such fellowship a few years ago would have been absolutely undreamed of.

7. The constant extension of Christ's kingdom. New converts are being made every year. The Bible is being more widely circulated and more faithfully studied. The workers are being increased, though many more could be used. "The field is ripe to the harvest," and some day "India's coral strands" shall have responded to the claims of Jesus Christ, their Saviour.

BIBLE READINGS.

Ps. lxxii, 8-11; cvii, 1-3; Isa. xliii, 1-7; lii, 7; Zech. vii, 7, 8; Matt. ii, 1-12; xxviii, 19, 20; Rom. i, 16-25; x, 12-15; Rev. xxii, 17.

Some Things Needed.

Most of you need to give more attention to the associate members and provide more attractive privileges for this class of membership. Practically all need to strengthen the link between the Junior and the older society and be more tender and thoughtful for Junior graduates and other young members. For the few weak: Closer touch with your pastor; study of our literature and action on it. For the strong: Complacency is danger; at the top of the wave redouble the energy; many untasted blessings are beyond.—Von Ogden Vogt, General Secretary United Society.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

June 26: "Problems In Africa's Civilization and Redemption." Isa. xix, 19-21.

The need of Africa now, as in the times of Isaiah, is Jehovah. It is not more of forms of worship, but a purer God to worship; not more devotion, but a better idea of Him whom they should serve.

It has been repeatedly pointed out, since the work of David Livingstone opened the land to our fuller knowledge, that the three curses of Africa are slavery, polygamy and witchcraft. No form of government, no commercial intercommunication, no industrial training and no merely secular education can remedy this condition of affairs. Slavery lives because of greed and lust. The Christian nations have almost stamped out the trade overseas. No colors can paint the horrors of this traffic in the years past. But the raiding of peaceful villages, the slaughter of many, the chain gangs on their long marches, with frequent deaths and barbarous cruelties for the surviving, still go on in the interior and will only cease when the whole land is under the strong domination of civilized Christian states. The tales of unutterable oppression and horrors recently perpetrated in the Kongo states by the agents of European governments cannot long go unnoticed. However men may regard it in general, the clear eyed Christian can scarcely doubt that the wiping out of the Boer republics of South Africa was due in the providence of God to their disregard of the rights of the natives and their failure to recognize in the black a brother needing in his weakness and heathen superstition the strong helping hand of a fellow man.

Polygamy can only be cured by a pure Christianity. Mohammedanism and even Mormonism only foster the debasing and corrupting institution. Woman in many parts of Africa is but a higher grade of beast, and her worth and price are fixed in cattle. She is bought and sold. She has rights and power, but so have the cattle for whom she is exchanged. Love and purity can never exist in such circumstances. To become a man the African must raise woman to her true level. Rather, he must, with her, ascend to the higher plane of life.

No one dies a natural death in Africa, at least in the opinion of the natives. Death is always the result of bewitchment. Then the witch doctor must by his arts find out the guilty party. Then the evil one must with tortures be put to death. Demons dominate all the affairs of life, and devil worship becomes the prevailing form of religion, for one cannot exist unless the malignant spirits are appeased.

Railroads and trade will do somewhat to carry the arts of civilized lands into the savagery of Africa, but unless the missionary with the gospel be there to Christianize the black man he will be only more hopelessly debased and cursed. Give him the vices of civilization to add to his vices as a savage, and how can the earth endure such a race! Jehovah is the only hope of Africa.

How Christ Answers Our Call.

Jesus "came unto His own." To men forgetful of their godlike nature He came to tell them that they were the sons of God, and to men who could not do without Him He came because they needed Him. Oh, my dear friends, by what high warrants does the Saviour claim us for His own! Because we are His Father's children, and because we are so needy, therefore our Divine Brother comes. He comes to you and says, "You called Me." And you look up out of your worldliness and say: "Oh, no! I did not call. I do not know you." But He says calmly: "You did, although you did not know it. That power of being godlike which is in you, crushed and unsatisfied—that summoned Me, and that need of being forgiven and renewed which you will not own—that summoned Me. And here I am! Now wilt thou be made whole? If thou canst believe, all things are possible to him that believeth." — Phillips Brooks.

Faithfulness In Little Things.

Whether we do little or great things is comparatively a minor matter. But whether all that we do is done as in God's sight and at God's appointment and command is ever a mighty matter. Few of us are set at mighty undertakings, but all have the opportunity of giving a cup of cold water to a little one in God's kingdom in the spirit which will be recognized as a gift to the King of kings. As St. Augustine expressed it, "Little things are little things, but faithfulness in little things is something great."—Sunday School Times.

Just to Believe.

With the heart man believeth under righteousness.—Rom. x, 10.

Just to believe that He loveth,
And His love you will already own;
Just to believe that He careth,
And your woes He has already borne;
Just to believe He'll forgive you,
And His pardon hath then made you whole;
Just to believe He's your Shepherd,
And then you have entered the fold;
Just to believe full and truly
That your debt the Saviour will pay—
Believe it with loving repentance,
And you are redeemed today.

—Christian Endeavor World.

Deeds Entered for Record.

D. W. Anderson and wife et al. to Allen Cutshall, property in Three Springs. Consideration $500.

Frank H. Harrison, executor, to Linnie Thompson, property in Mt. Union. Consideration $720.

H. S. Wharton et al. to Wm. H. Woods, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $200.

James Fox and wife to Wm. H. Woods, property in Huntingdon. Cousideration $1500.

Wm. H. Woods to Allen Orr, property in Mount Union. Consideration $5600.

J. H. Irvin and wife to J. Edgar Irvin, property in Jackson tonship. Consideration $10.

William Powell to Samuel R. Hughes, property in Hopewell township. Consideretion $975.

S. C. Kilbaugh and wife to Jane Norris, property in Penn townsip. Consideration $550.

Jos. H. Cornelius and wife to B. R. Faust, property in Brady township. Consideration $85.

James D. Rickett and wife to Margaret A. Spiese, property in Brady township Consideration $700.

B. Frank Godard, executor, to I. N. Swope, property in Mapleton. Consideration $1150.

Andrew Schultz and wife to David Houck, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $500.

Elmer U. Hamilton and wife to Cyrus S. Brown, property in Brady township. Consideration $3050.

Mary G. Lovell and husband to George F. Cant, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $6500.

J. H. Lee to John H. Randolph, property in Jackson towhship. Consideration $2000

Jonas S. Louder and wife to Henry Gross, property in Porter township. Consideration $500.

Robert McCormick, administrator, to J. D. Finley and Martha Finley, property in Dublin township. Consideration $1.00.

Elizabeth McGill and husband to Jane Finley property in Dublin township. Consideration $400.

Thomas J. Swivel to John A. Swivel, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $1.00

Sarah L. McCahan et al. to A. G. Morris, property in Warriorsmark township. Consideratson $2500.

A. G. Morris et ux. to John B. Campbell et al., property in Warriorsmark township. Consideration $11,000.

Catharine E. Maffit et al. to W. W. Borst, property in West township. Consideration $500.

Keystone Boiler and Radiator Co. to Mercantile Trust Co. of Pittsburg, Deed of Assignment, Huntingdon. Consideration $1.00.

George L. Smith to E. Gertrude Hearn, property in Union township. Consideration $700.

S. J. Copenhaver et al. to Jacob Copenhaver, property in Mount Union. Consideration $1.00.

John Long and wife to James Mansbarger, property in Three Springs. Consideration $155.

Mary Beers to Edward M. Beers, property in Mount Union. Consideration $1500.

Daniel M. McFarlin, trustee, to James Swope, property in Dublin township. Consideration $1500.

Mary D. Neff to Wm. W. Stryker, property in Logan township. Consideration $4250.

John Glazier and wife to John Simpson and wife, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $100.

W. Scott Branstetter et ux. to Harry H. Branstetter, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $400.

Chas. C. Brewster, administrator, to James Denithorne, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $1200.

Geo. R. Rishell and wife to Wm. M. Phillips, property in Porter township. Consideration $212.

Eliza Cunningham et al. to Arietta Madison, property in Birmingham. Consideration $250.

Philip Brown and wife to David R. Long, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $600.

John Swivel heirs to Margaret Leister, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $1440.

John A. Swivel and wife to Margaret Leister, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $1.00.

Ada Newpher to John A. Swivel et al. property in Huntingdon. Consideration $1.00.

John Ale et ux. to Wm. T. Harris, property in Warriorsmark township. Consideration $125.

Wilson Edwards and wife to O. C. Edwards et al., property in Tod township. Consideration $50.

T. J. Wright and wife to Joanna J. Chilcote, property in Union township. Consideration $1000.

Elizabeth A. Rutter and husband to David Flood, property in Shirley township. Consideration $250.

Geo. W. Swayne to R. M. Wakefield et al., trustees, property in Shirley township. Consideration $86.

J. F. Trexler and wife et al. to Hiram P. Reynolds, property in Tod township. Consideration $1.00.

E. G. Edwards and wife et al. to John W. Miller, property in Hopewell township. Consideration $70.

County Commissioners to Joseph Woodburn, property in Dublin township. Consideration $40.10.

James G. McNeal and wife to Martin Grissinger, property in Clay township.

Julia A. Grissinger et al. to Daniel Grissinger, property in Clay township. Consideration $3000.

C. H. Glazier to Adam Bagshaw, property in Juniata township. Consideration $100.

A. J. Hamilton and wife to William Buchanan, property in Cassville. Consideration $200.

John M. Stever's assignees to George Palmer, property in Mapleten. Consideration $58.

Samuel Hatfield and wife to Joseph J. Gillam, property in Mapleton. Consideration $200.

George Palmer et ux. to Penna. R. R. Co., property in Mapleton. Consideration $1975.

Look for Shapiro Bros.' new ad. in this space next week.

Our State School Appropriation.

Huntingdon county will receive $36,440 from the State for its public schools this year. The amount apportioned to the several districts is as follows:

No.	DISTRICTS.	APPROPRIATION.
1	Alexandria	$ 482 93
2	Barree	664 19
3	Brady	868 64
4	Broad Top City	324 93
5	Carbon	1339 40
6	Cass	695 94
7	Cassville	171 30
8	Clay	937 07
9	Coalmont	206 72
10	Cromwell	1259 75
11	Dublin	1077 40
12	Dudley	368 22
13	Franklin	744 76
14	Henderson	829 84
15	Hopewell	667 62
16	Huntingdon	5110 03
17	Jackson	1183 42
18	Juniata	555 55
19	Lincoln	675 83
20	Logan	607 55
21	Mapleton	604 06
22	Marklesburg	274 23
23	Miller	428 67
24	Morris	432 96
25	Mount Union	1402 52
26	Oneida	394 72
27	Orbisonia	672 57
28	Penn	1096 76
29	Petersburg	610 76
30	Porter	829 30
31	Rockhill	651 63
32	Saltillo	445 82
33	Shade Gap	161 09
34	Shirley	1598 20
35	Shirleysburg	289 59
36	Smithfield	449 70
37	Springfield	848 64
38	Spruce Creek	576 23
39	Three Springs	180 85
40	Tell	1025 71
41	Tod	955 07
42	Union	863 63
43	Walker	712 16
44	Warriorsmark	1480 16
45	West	684 83

Schedule of Teachers' Examinations for Huntingdon County, 1904.

McConnellst'n	June	2	Hawns	July	2
Union Church	"	3	Orbisonia	"	5
Mill Creek	"	4	Maddens	"	6
Shade Gap	"	6	Three Springs	"	7
Richvale	"	8	Saltillo	"	8
Rockhill	"	9	Cassville	"	11
Shirleysburg	"	13	Chestnut Grove	"	12
Entriken	"	15	Broad Top City	"	13
Marklesburg	"	17	Valley	"	14
Petersburg	"	22	Mapleton	"	16
Huntingdon	"	24	Moorsville	"	18
Alexandria	"	27	Saulsburg	"	19
Spruce Creek	"	28	McAlevy's Fort	"	20
Warriorsmark	"	29	Cornpr'p't's Mills	"	21
Franklinville	"	30	Centre Union	"	22
Shaversville	July	1	Mount Union	"	23

We shall be thankful to the secretaries if they will kindly see that the houses are opened early on the morning of examination. Let the Board be present.

It will be to the advantage of teachers if they enter the class at the first examination which they attend.

Strangers to the superintendent MUST have recommendation papers from responsibe persons, and teachers from other counties will be requested to present certificates from their respective superintendents.

We do not care to license, to teach, those who are too young, and we prefer to have no teachers under eighteen years of age, however, we will not refuse to examine those younger.

Those considered worthy of professional certificates will be granted such upon a special examination in physical geography, literature, and history and principles of pedagogy. Scholarship alone does not entitle one to a professional certificate, although scholarship is an essential requisite.

J. G. DELL,
County Superintendent.

The London Express learns that it is proposed in America that the prefix "Mr." should be abolished by act of congress, and every man should be known by his trade or profession, as "Draper Jones," or "Attorney Smith."

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